JACK BRAND PILSENER
BREWED FROM THE FINEST ENGLISH HOPS.
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
B. SMYTH & CO. LTD.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,797—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1899.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1899.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. Gordon	16th Dec.
* SHANNON	4302	L. M. Wibmer	23rd "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	30th "
			1900.
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	6th Jan.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	13th "
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	20th "
M. L. ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. Lendon	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7548	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7913	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5294	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to MARSEILLES PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only, and passengers tranship there for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH or LONDON.

The BRINDISI route is closed at present owing to quarantine.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd September, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Jan. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900,
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,140	1st Mar. 1900

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Betlen	4,351	7th Jan., 1900.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,333	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	7th March 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 960,	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and three via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	22nd Dec., 1899,
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Bassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec., 7, 1899.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.
VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday,
ANNAM	6,300	Lecoispellier	19th Dec. 1899.
			THURSDAY.
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	18th Jan. 1900.
CALEDONIAN	4,232	Bouvard	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Allegre to sail on or about the 13th December, 1899. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th December, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 12th December, at 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 16th December, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR AND LAMOO.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 28th December.

FOR KURRACHEE, SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 15th December.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 16th December.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 11th December, 1899.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer, will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail
SULTAN	2,884	Bohnsack	22nd Dec.
SAFARI	1,432	Kley	28th Dec.

taking cargo and passengers for Mombassa, Tanga, Daresalam Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

S. S. SAFARI will also take cargo and passengers for LAMU, MERKA, BRAWA, MOGDISCHU and KISMAJU.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamer, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

For rates and particulars apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay, 28th Nov., 1899.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway Familyemployes, Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought, and supplied, CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Hand book of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA Old Court House Street.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION,

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

A GENERAL LIST OF DEPARTMENTS OF OUR WELL KNOWN BUSINESS FURNISHED FREE ON APPLICATION.

NOTE SPECIAL CASH RATES.

No. 1. Wines, Spirits, Beers, Liqueurs, Groceries, and Provisions, Tobacconists' Sundries, Hardware, Cutlery, General Household Requisites, Table Glass and Crockery Ware.

No. 2. Hats, Helmets, Trunks, Bags, Portmanteaux, Saddlery, Parlour Games, Gymkhana Kit and Sporting Ammunition.

No. 3. Jewellery, Electro-plate, Fancy Stock and Miscellaneous Articles for Presentation.

No. 4. Drawing and Surveying Instruments, Artist's Colours and Materials, Stationery, Photographic Apparatus, and Chemicals.

No. 5. Chemical and Medicinal Preparations, Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, and General Pharmacy Stock.

No. 6. Drugs, Chemicals, Pharmaceutical Preparations, Surgical Instruments and Appliances for the Profession and Wholesale.

OUR LARGE RED CATALOGUE JUST PUBLISHED SENT BY R. O. P. FREE.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DON'T MISS THIS GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

A MOROCCO SILVER PRINTED PERMANENT CALENDAR

WILL BE GIVEN AWAY TO EVERY PURCHASER OF

1 DOZ. HUSCHKES COLOGNE WATER

Only from 15th to 31st DECEMBER, 1899.

TO BE HAD EVERY WHERE AND ALSO FROM

SOLE DISTRIBUTORS IN INDIA AND CEYLON.

RUSTOMJEE MANECKJEE & CO.,
93, MEDOW STREET.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.

MADRAS. LONDON.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency at-ness, 1 Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas, Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CHRISTMAS AND OTHER PRESENTS.

STERLING SILVER WARE.

		Rs.
SILVER	Circular Ash Tray Ornamented Horse Shoe and 2 whips	85
"	Spirit Cigar lighters, Tea-pot shape	35
"	Cigarette Case, plain	Rs. 23, 35, 60, 75
"	" " enamelled Poker hand "These are great Days"	70
"	" " Diagonally Fluted, heavy	75
"	Cigar " fluted to hold 4 Cigars	80
"	" " " " 5 Cigars	105
"	" " Cigarettes one side, Cigars the other	110
"	Safety Match boxes, holding at the side slip for striking matches	14
"	Fusee " " Hall marked	88
"	" and Sovereign Case	Rs. 34, 32, 23
"	Cigar Box, holding 50 Cigars, 8 3-4" long, 5" wide, 2 3-4" high	200
"	Cigarette Box holding 100 Cigarettes 7 1-2" long, 3 1-2" wide, 3 1-2" high,	100
"	Mounted Cabinet Photo Frames	Rs. 12, 16, 22, 26, 28
"	" " " " Heart Shape	Rs. 15, 20
"	" Carte-de-visits	Rs. 8, 9, 10, 12
"	Lady's Card Cases, in leather case	Rs. 26, 27, 42
"	Gents " " " "	26
"	Napkin Rings from Rs. 7-8 per pair in case to	27
"	Mounted Lady's companion	30
"	Manicure Sets in handsome case	Rs. 16, 24, 26, 35, 50, 80
"	Waist clasps, new designs	Rs. 7, 10, 8, 11, 12, 14, 21
"	" Buckles " "	Rs. 10-8, 13-8, 12
"	Lady's Cycle Match Boxes	8
"	Hair pin boxes	Rs. 32, 34
"	Perfume, Solid Screw top, 5" high, 2 1-2" diameter	150
"	Mounted, Cut-glass Scent bottles	Rs. 5, 12, 13, 12-8, 26
"	" Smelling Salts	Rs. 9, 12 and 26
"	" Scent bottles in handsome leather case	Rs. 25, 53, 80
"	Inkstands, one bottle	Rs. 38, 54, 70 and 92
"	" " two bottles	Rs. 200, 306
"	Mounted leather pocket books	12
"	" " Cigar cases	18
"	Spirit binocular in brown leather case	250
"	" flasks	56
"	Sugar tongs and 6 Tea-spoons	48
"	" " " 12 "	70
"	Salt cellars and spoons, pair in case	48
"	" " " set of 4 in case	130
"	Child's knife Mug, spoon and fork from	130
"	Christening Mugs	Rs. 32, 55
"	Camden Whist Markers in case	110
"	Pair Fish Carvers, Ivory handles in case	90
"	Coffee and Tea Service with 16" Tray	1,260
"	Cups, plain polished	from 45
"	" fluted and raised	" 100
"	Purse, with handsome watches, complete	32
"	Mounted Spirit bottles "Whisky"	32
"	" " " Cut glasses	Rs. 25, 32, 35

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

XMAS BAZAAR OPENED AT BOMBAY PERFUMERY MART,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND THOUSANDS OF ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR

XMAS, BIRTHDAY AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

LATEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON JUST UNPACKED.

VARIETIES OF PRESENTATION CASES.
NICKEL PERFUME FOUNTS.
NICKEL PUFF BOXES.
NICKEL SOAP BOXES.
RHINE VIOLET.

VIOLET DE PARME.
BABY PRESENTATION CASES.
CHOICEST PERFUMES.
CHOICEST SOAPS.
MULHEN'S LAVENDER,
THE KING OF ALL LAVENDERS.

AN INSPECTION EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

MESSRS. FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

SWISS WATCH MANUFACTURERS

BEG to INFORM all WHOLESALE DEALERS that they have OPENED their Head Office for INDIA and BURMA, at 22, Hamam Street, Bombay.

RETAIL CUSTOMERS

Who have any difficulty in obtaining our goods can also be supplied direct from the same address.

FAVRE LEUBA AND COMPANY,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS.

THE CELEBRATED JOHN BARREL, SWISS, INDIAN AND COURVOISIER AND COMPANY'S WATCHES.

22, HAMAM STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW AGENTS WANTED.

J. B. BHESANIA & CO.,

SILK MERCERS,

Next to Sir J. J. BENEVOLENT SCHOOL,
No. 137, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS FIRM Enjoys the well-deserved reputation for supply of

VARIOUS KINDS OF PONJEE.

SILK CRAPES,

PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED SATINS,
RAINBOW CRAPES, SILK GAUZES, &c.

Received every Mail Fresh from Hong Kong, Canton and Japan Establishments. Excellent Stock of Japanese and Chinese Silk HANDKERCHIEFS. Gold and Silver Embroidered Velvet RIBBONS especially for Ladies' Collars and Waist-bands can be had Cheap.

A TRIAL SOLICITED

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MUIR MILLS CO.,
LIMITED,
Cawnpore.

DURRIES! DURRIES! DURRIES!
Speciality, New Style,
BORDERED CARPETS.

FARASH! FARASH! FARASH!
NEWEST and Best Designs in the Market.

TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!
CATALOGUE AND ESTIMATES FREE
On Application to MANAGER and SECRETARY.

St. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
DECEMBER 13TH AND 14TH,
FROM 4 TO 7 P.M.
SALE OF WORK
For the benefit of the ALL SAINTS' SISTERS.
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HER EXCELLENCY LADY SANDHURST.
STALL HOLDERS.
LADY SANDHURST.
LADY OLLIVANT and Mrs. CROWE.
LADY JENKINS and Mrs. SANDERS-SLATER.
Mrs. BOWEN.
Mrs. MACARTHUR and Mrs. CHANDLER.
Mrs. YENTRIS and Mrs. HATCH.
Mrs. CANDY.
Mrs. FLEET.
REFRESHMENT STALL, Mrs. HOJEL.
FLOWER STALL, the MISES DAVEY.
ADMISSION 8 ANNAS.

S. S. "HADDON HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 11th Dec., 1899.

NOTICE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN ATTENDING the RECEPTION at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, Malabar Point, on the 12th instant, are requested TO DRIVE in by the UPPER GATE. Carriages will be parked outside the Upper Gate, re-enter by it when called for and leave by the Lower Gate.

To facilitate departure Gentlemen are advised to bring with them a servant besides the coachman for the purpose of calling their carriages when wanted.

H. KENNEDY,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th Dec., 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.
"IMPERATOR" GENERAL AVERAGE.

THE STATEMENTS have been received. CONSIGNEES are requested to produce the DEPOSIT RECEIPTS duly stamped and endorsed, and, on receipt of the same, the Undersigned will REFUND the surplus amounts as shown in the statements.

C. SCARPA,
Agent.

THE BOMBAY AND PERSIA S. N. Co., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at 10 per cent. free of income-tax for the year ending 31st December, 1898, has been declared and made payable on Original, B. and C. Shares on and after the twenty-first day of December, 1899, to the shareholders whose names were on the register on the 29th November, 1899.

Shareholders are requested to produce their share-certificates when applying for Dividend Warrants.

A. H. Z. A. SHIRAZI,
Agent,

No. 1, Ash Lane 9th December 1899.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAY TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Class Tickets will be issued between any two Stations or Junctions at a single fare for the double journey during the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. These Tickets must be purchased and the outward journey BEGUN on any day between the 14th of December, 1899, and the end of the month and the RETURN journey must be COMPLETED before the 14th of January 1900.

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 9th December 1899.

JUST UNPACKED.

XMAS CARDS!

NEW YEAR CARDS!!

XMAS CARDS!!!

From As. 2 to Rs. 6 each.

MORENAS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
MEDOW STREET.

XMAS CARDS.
LARGEST VARIETY.
BEST SELECTION.
Thousands of Beautiful Artistic Designs.
OUR SPECIAL LINE
INDIAN XMAS CARDS.

These Indian Cards are daily increasing in popularity. They have elicited Great Praise. Most flattering Press notices.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA, SONS & Co.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT.

BAGGAGE received and shipped, landed and forwarded or Stored.

PACKAGES and PARCELS forwarded to England and elsewhere.

PACKAGES from EUROPE Cleared through the Customs and Despatched. To avoid delay, the Shippers should be instructed to send to us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

INSURANCES, Marine, Life, and Fire, effected with Offices of standing.

H. M. TROOPSHIPS.

Every assistance afforded to Officers proceeding to and from England.

LONDON AGENTS:—
MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

THE INDIAN EDITION of The New Premier Cycle Co.'s HELICAL TUBE BICYCLES can now be obtained, post free, on application to the Sole Agents.—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

EK-DAM! RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—The only Remedy known which cures Ringworm or Dhobies' Itch in one application. Per Bottle, As. 12. Prepared only by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

CHARMING, ARTISTIC, useful and inexpensive CHRISTMAS and WEDDING PRESENTS, to suit every one. Inspection invited.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.

RS. 1 To Rs. 275.—PRESENTS for XMAS and NEW YEAR. ASQUITH & LORD'S New Stock comprises the largest and finest variety of useful articles ever shown. Rich Silk Scarfs and Handkerchiefs, Silver Mounted Walking Sticks, and Silk Umbrellas, fitted Dressing Cases, Hand and Kit Bags, Suit Cases, Dressing Gowns, Rugs, etc, Inspection, invited. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

THE WESTERN DAIRY Co. has just received a consignment of HAMS, BACON and CHEESE, which they are now selling at twelve annas per lb. Orders solicited. Apply, Manager, Western Dairy Co., Mount Road, Mazagaon.

BONA-FIDE SALE of late Captain A. C. Clark's furniture, Victoria, Landau, Brougham, etc., at White House, Apollo Reclamation, TO-DAY and TO-MORROW, at 1 p.m. each day.

COME and SEE our NEW NOVELTIES in TOYS and useful Presents Specially Imported for the Xmas Season at Prices beyond competition.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row, Fort.

XMAS CARDS to suit every taste and every purse. Our Grand Packets of 50 Cards is well-worth having. Cheapest House.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

RUBBER CARRIAGE TYRES can be fitted to any ordinary Wooden Wheels at strictly moderate prices. W. H. THORNS and Co., BOMBAY and SECUNDERABAD.

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A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

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CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand, Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:
HENRY S. KING & CO.

BOMBAY EXTRA MEETINGS
COMMENCING SATURDAY, 9TH DEC., 1899.

SUBSCRIPTION for the FULL SEASON of EXTRA MEETINGS is as follows:—

Season Ticket, admitting to Grand Stand and Enclosure ..... Rs. 25
Season Ticket for Private Paddock ..... " 10

Above Includes transferable tickets admitting 2 ladies free.

The charge for Day Tickets will be:—
Grand Stand and Enclosure ..... Rs. 5
Private Paddock ..... " 1

Including free admittance 1 Lady.

Application for Tickets should be made to
THE SECRETARY,
W. I. T. C., Byculla Club.

Bombay, 5th December, 1899.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. NEVILLE EDWARD MALTASS is authorized to sign the name of our FIRM from THIS DATE.
C. H. B. FORBES & Co.

Bombay, December 11th, 1899.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY, COMPANY.

SUPPLY OF KEROSINE OIL IN TINS, OR REFINED PETROLEUM.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent of this Railway, at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 13th December, 1899, for the supply of above in such quantities as may be required on order from time to time, during the period of twelve months, commencing from the 1st day of January, 1900.

CONDITIONS.—Binding in terms of Contract.
QUANTITY.—17,000 cases required.
QUALITY.—Russian Oil warranted not less than 125° fire test.
QUALITY.—American Oil warranted not less than 150° fire test.
QUALITY.—American Oil warranted not less than 125° fire test.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's printed forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office.

DEPOSIT.—Rs. 1,500 (one thousand and five hundred rupees) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, Parel, 8th December, 1899.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the contracts for the MANUFACTURE AND SUPPLY OF COUNTRY SPIRIT in the areas mentioned below of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts for one year from the 1st April, 1900, under the Madras Contract Distillery system which is now in force.

2. Full particulars of the other conditions under which tenders may be made and under which the contracts will be granted, can be obtained on application to the Inspector General of Excise, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Amraoti Camp.

3. No tenders will be received after noon on the 1st February, 1900.

4. The contract areas are as follows:—

(a) ELLICHPUR DISTILLERY AREA.

Ellichpur District—2,623 square miles with a population at the last census of 315,758.
Amraoti District—2,129 square miles: population 655,615.

(b) AKOLA DISTILLERY AREA.

Akola District—2,659 square miles; population 374,782.
Malkapur Taluq (of the Buldana District)—791 square miles, population 177,517.

R. VERNON GARRETT, MAJOR,
Officiating Inspector General of Excise, H. A. D.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAIWLAY.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CASTOR OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent at his office at Jhansi, upto noon on TUESDAY, the 3rd January, 1900, for the SUPPLY of CASTOR OIL, for a period of 12 months, commencing from the 1st April, 1900.

2. Forms of Tenders giving full particulars of the quantity required and the condition on which Tenders will be accepted may be had on application from the Chief Store keeper on payment of a sum of Rs. 2 for each copy.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Castor oil" and must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) without which no tender will be considered. Only cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissary Note will be received as deposit, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent, Indian Midland Railway Company, Ld.

4. The Oil Tendered for to be in accordance with the Company's standard Sample which may be seen at the Chief Store keeper's Office, Jhansi.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order,
ALEX: BREMNER,
Chief Store keeper.

Chief Store-keeper's Office, Jhansi, the 19th October, 1899.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S HOLIDAYS.

DURING the period from the 8th to the 26th December, 1899, inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be ISSUED to first and second class passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. The tickets will be available for completion of return journey up to and inclusive of the 11th January, 1900.

The holders of these tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction, and that the journey in each direction is completed within the same limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for single journey tickets (wide para 49 of the current Coaching Tariff). Under this rule one day is allowed for break of journey for every 100 or part of 100 miles.

The second half of the ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise, the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge of excess fare.

These tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that accommodation is available.

Class	Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment.
FIRST	FOUR.
SECOND	FIVE.

Return concession ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Calcutta, 1st December, 1899.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

M HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

GREY NATIVE WRAPS OR COTTON BLANKETS.

PRICES—Grey, Rs. 1-12 each, reduced to Re. 1-8 each. Navy, Red or Green, Rs. 2 each, reduced to Re. 1-12 each.

Grey, size 16 feet by 4 feet: colored fewinches, shorter in length and breadth. (Weight about 5 1-4 lbs.)

Special discount on large orders.

Thousands sold to famine relief works.

NEW CAVALRY JHARAN OR DUSTER.

The above are strongly woven and made specially for stable use and heavy home work.

Size 24 inches by 24 inches.
Re. 1-2 per dozen.

Superior quality, with fancy red border.
Size 28 inches by 28 inches.
Re. 1-12 per dozen.

DURRIES.

MADE TO ALMOST ANY PATTERN.

Before ordering elsewhere please send to us for samples. Special discount on orders for Hotels, Clubs, Hospitals.

Regulation Durries.

A Speciality.

Size 6'x3'. Weight 3 & 3 1-2 lbs. each. Re. 1-10 and Rs. 2-8 each.

VICTORIA MILLS COMPANY, LD.,
CAWNPORE.

BOMBAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 24m. Sun sets, 5h. 23m. High water 6-21m, 8-0s. Low water, 0-3m., 1-15s.
Bombay Light Horse Parade, 7 a.m.
Professor Ladd's Eighth Lecture, University Hall, 5-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.
Chamber of Commerce, Ballot for Election of Chairman, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Prize Distribution, Cathedral High School at the Town Hall, Lord Sandhurst presiding, 5 p.m.
Reception at Government House, Malabar Point, 9-30 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening, at 4-45.

CALENDARS.—We have received two tastefully-arranged almanacs from the Bombay Perfumery Company, a firm which has a large connection in this particular trade.

MANOCKJEE NUSSEWANJEE PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 4,558, the daily average being 151. The total of new patients, was 725.

THE GOVERNOR'S LEVEE.—The following gentlemen were unavoidably prevented from attending H. E. the Governor's Levee held on the 6th instant:—Mr. H. Swan, Khan Saheb A. S. Moos and Mr. Mir A. Ali.

THEFT IN THE ARSENAL.—A. W. Scott, a store sergeant in the Bombay Arsenal, has reported to the police that on Friday afternoon he discovered that a silver watch and chain, of the value of Rs. 30, had been stolen from a drawer of his desk in the Arsenal.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE.—A coroner's inquiry was held yesterday, at Clarke Road, on the body of a child, name unknown. On Sunday afternoon the child was found by the police, lying in the water-closet, attached to a chawl, at Clarke Road. It was a newly-born female child. It was sent to the Motlibai Hospital, where it died the same evening. The verdict was that it was a premature birth and that death was accelerated by exposure.

DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES.—Two amateur performances, one in English, and the other in Marathi, were put on the boards of the Gaiety Theatre, on Sunday, the 3rd inst., for the benefit of the Hindu Fever Hospital. The house was crowded to the full and it is estimated that the gross income of the night came to close on Rs. 800. The English piece acted was "Cox and Box" and was performed by Messrs. D. G. Padhye and S. D. Khote, assisted by Mr. N. E. Khote who played the role of Bouncer. "Shanker Digvijaya" was the Marathi play which followed.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Edgar Penny alias E. Penee, described as an accountant, was brought up by Inspector Bartley on a charge of cheating and criminal breach of trust, committed at Lahore. It was stated that the accused had been arrested on Sunday night, at Marine Street, Fort, in virtue of a telegraphic message from the District Superintendent of Police, Lahore. On the application of Inspector Bartley the case was remanded to the 18th instant, pending the receipt of a warrant.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 5-45 p.m., this evening:—

March ..... Old Berlin	..... Von Blon
Overture ..... The Exiles	..... Gassner
Selection (from the Opera) ..... Gerusalemme	..... Verdi
Valse ..... Monte Cristo	..... Kotlar
Selection ..... The French Maid	..... Slaughter
Fantastic Dance ..... Dodo	..... Buck

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PROFESSOR LADD IN BOMBAY.—Professor Ladd will deliver his eighth lecture in the Convocation Hall this afternoon, at 5-30. The lecture will be a continuation of yesterday's and the following is a synopsis of it:—General Fact of the Dependence of Organic Conditions upon Mental States—The Conception of Causation as applied to the Relation of Body and Mind—Dependence of the Effects of Organic Excitement on the Activity of Selective Attention—The so-called "Dynamo-genetic" Influence of Ideas—The Principle of "Suggestion";—as illustrated in normal Conditions and in the abnormal Phenomena of Hypnotism and allied States—Dependence of organic Functions upon the volitional Life of the Mind—More permanent Correlations of the mental Life and the bodily Organism.

A DESERTED CHILD.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on the body of a Hindu female child, name unknown, aged about one year. On the morning of the 4th instant, a townsman, while going along DeLisle Road, saw the child, lying in a gutter between the G. I. P. Railway line and that road. The child was alive and crying. The police were informed and they removed the child to the Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Women and Children, where it was detained. On admission the deceased was found to be suffering from cold. On the following day diarrhœa set in, the child grew worse, and died on Sunday. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to diarrhœa accelerated by abandonment and exposure. The jury returned a verdict of death in accordance with the medical evidence.

THE ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE AT KAMATIPOORA.

YESTERDAY morning, at the morgue, Mr. Allan F Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Toolaji Balaji, a shoe-maker, aged twenty-five years who, had, on the previous evening, committed suicide by cutting his own throat with a knife, after stabbing Bapoo Bhimaji, another shoe-maker, on the abdomen, with the same knife.

Radhabai, wife of Rawji Pandoo, deposed that deceased was her son-in-law and resided with her in a chawl, at Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Lane, Kamatipoora. One Bapoo Bhimaji, his wife, Luximee, and his father also lived with the witness in the same room. The deceased arrived in Bombay from Ghodenuddy about a month ago. About a week ago witness was struck by her husband, when Bapoo came to her assistance. Deceased pushed Bapoo away and they had an altercation. Bapoo suspected that deceased had been on intimate terms with his wife, Luximee. Witness had seen deceased speaking to Luximee and she had advised him not to talk with another man's wife. On account of his misconduct with Luximee, deceased was rebuked by his father-in-law and turned out of the house, a few days ago. About half-past 7 o'clock on Sunday evening, deceased returned to the room of his mother-in-law and sat down on the road in front of the chawl. Witness was then engaged in cooking. Bapoo was sitting on the road outside with his father. Suddenly Bapoo's father raised an alarm that his son had been killed. The witness went out and saw Bapoo lying on the road with a wound on his abdomen, from which blood was issuing. The deceased was also lying there with his throat cut. Bapoo's father informed the police and the latter removed Bapoo in a victoria to the J. J. Hospital. The deceased was dead when witness came out of the room. Witness did not hear deceased and Bapoo quarrelling, before she heard the alarm. The knife, now shown to her, was then lying on the ground near the deceased's right hand.

Bheema Luximon, a shoe-maker, who resides in the same room, deposed that about six days ago deceased was turned out of the house by his father-in-law in consequence of his intimacy with Bapoo's wife, Luximee. Although he had been turned out of the house, yet he visited the place occasionally. Witness had never seen deceased talking to Luximee, except on one occasion, when he chastised them both. On the evening of the day in question, witness was seated on the verandah in front of his room, while his son, Bapoo, was on the road, buying tea from a hawker. Just then the deceased came and called out to Bapoo, asking him to go with him as he had some business. The latter refused to do so. Deceased thereupon went up to him and stooping down, stabbed him on the abdomen. Deceased afterwards stood up and cut his own throat and then fell down on the ground. Witness went for the police and when the latter arrived, he saw his son's intestines protruding from the wound on the abdomen and deceased was lying dead. Bapoo was then conveyed to the J. J. Hospital. Witness identified the knife with which deceased had stabbed Bapoo and cut his own throat.

Dugra Anunda, a hawker in tea, said that on the evening in question he was serving tea to Bapoo, when deceased came up and stabbed Bapoo with the knife on the abdomen, and while the latter was crying, he cut his own throat and died on the spot.

The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by cutting his own throat with the knife, after stabbing Bapoo Bhima with the same knife on the abdomen.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It removes freckles, tan, sunburn; soothes and heals stings of insects; cures prickly heat, &c., and produces a beautifully clear and healthy complexion. It is free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' Kalydor, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A NOTORIOUS DACOIT TO BE HANGED.

IMPERATRIX VS. GAINOO WALAD SADU MANGESH AND ANOTHER.

THE first accused appealed from a decision of Mr. E. M. Pratt, Sessons Judge of Sholapur-Bijapur, who in October last, convicted him of murder and sentenced him to death. Mr. M. B. Choubal appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The two accused, who are brothers, were charged with the murder of one Nursu Havildar, committed at Ashte, in the district of Sholapur, on the 30th August 1898. On that day they and another man, named Rama Mangh, appeared at the house of Hirachand Guzar and demanded money to buy food. Hirachand said he refused to pay, and they then left his house after accused No. 1 had threatened him with a sword. The patel arrested Rama Mangh, who alone was found in the village, but he escaped soon after from the chawadi. The accused No. 1 was suspected of a dacoity committed at Modlimb, and the police wanted to arrest him. The police searched the village without finding him, but got information which led them to proceed to a garden called the Sonar's Malia. Two men, who were working the well in the garden, told the police that the men they were after were in the Indian corn crop near the well. The police surrounded this crop and began searching it. There was suddenly an alarm near the well and a rush in that direction. The two accused and another man had rushed out of the crop past the deceased havildar who was posted near the well. The havildar was severely wounded. Three policemen actually saw the encounter. One of these was in the sight of Nursu Havildar all the time. He said that the two accused and another man rushed out of the crop and the deceased Nursu started to pursue them, shouting out "thieves have gone." Deceased had not made two paces forward in pursuit when the accused No. 1 turned back and attacked him with a sword. Deceased was taken unawares and had his sword in his scabbard. No. 1 cut him twice over the head and once across the arm. Deceased fell, and the accused resumed their flight. Wadi, another constable, was the first to run round the crop on hearing the alarm. He saw the last blow struck by No. 1 and fired in the air to divert accused's attention. After deceased fell he fired at No. 1 as he was running past him and brought him down, but, accused got up again and made good his escape Others saw No. 1 was brandishing his sword, covered with blood, as he ran. The police gave up the pursuit in the evening and brought the deceased back to the village. He then made a statement that he had been attacked and wounded by accused No. 1, but that his two companions did nothing. Deceased was sent to the civil hospital, where he died the next day. Accused No. 1 was proclaimed an offender by the District Magistrate, and a year after, in August 1899, he surrendered himself and was sent to the District Magistrate. He took the police to a jungle at Chincholi and dug up a sword and a gun. As regarded No. 2, there was no evidence that he took any part in the attack on the deceased, and he was acquitted and discharged by the Sessions Judge. No. 1 was, said Mr. Pratt, a notorious dacoit famous for his strength and courage. It seemed to him essential to the security of the community that a man who took up arms against the Queen's peace and murdered a public servant in the execution of his duty should suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

Their lordships, on a consideration of all the circumstances, confirmed the sentence and dismissed the appeal.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.)

THE ORIENTAL MILLS CASE.

CLIVE DURANT VS. JEEJEEBHOY FRAMJEE PETIT AND CO.

Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, on behalf of the defendants, the agents of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, appeared before his lordship and said in regard to the suit instituted by Clive Durant, that his clients had received notice that the plaintiff that day intended to apply to the court to restore to the board the case that had been dismissed by his lordship on Thursday last. Counsel asked that Durant's name should be called, and that if he did not appear, that the application should be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Russell: It was specially fixed for hearing to-day at his request.

Mr. Macpherson: Yes. It frequently happens that he does not appear.

Mr. Justice Russell said he had recieved a letter from Durant, stating that if he was unfortunately prevented from attending the Court at the time the matter was brought forward, he was ready to appear after the recess or at the rising of the Court.

Mr. Macpherson remarked that his clients had no notice of the matter. Counsel submitted his lordships had no power to restore the suit to the board, and that it must be dismissed with costs.

Mr. Justice Russell, in dismissing the suit with costs, said that people who served notices and did not choose to come to the court, must put up with the costs.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	1	13
B Mandvi, Chaukia, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	3	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	6	2	38
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamalipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	10	3	49
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	1	12
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	14	31
Total	39	24	190
Total plague deaths to date	60,954	53,217	
Same date last year	17	13	83

DAMAUN.

On Wednesday, the 6th instant, Dayal Dayaram a Gola, died of plague at Golwal in Lower Damaun, and on Saturday, the 9th instant, a lad of the Kansara caste, residing at Kansar Vad in Lower Damaun, also died of plague. Dead rats have made their appearances also in Vadi-falia, Machivad in Forti, Maneckji Dunji Street, Ghati-Vad and Purbhoo Street in Lower Damaun, in the last of which the celebrated Vaidis Juna alias Ambaram Sadashiv has set an admirable example to others by removing his large family from his house within four hours from the appearance of dead rats. The Machis of Maneckji Dhunji Street and Mochi Vad have also removed to mandwas on the sea-beach. The Health Officer has been adopting prompt measures to burn the belongings of the victims of plague and to disinfect their residences. People who by past experience have obtained great faith in Professor Haffkine's prophylactic inoculations and who are anxious to be inoculated before the threatened outbreak of the fourth epidemic deplore very much the demise of their benevolent leader Shet Sorabji Manekji Damaunwala, who at his cost inoculated them in time to face the severe epidimics and who would have got them inoculated again. The public of Damaun obtained the benefit of inoculations in March, April and May 1897 at the cost of Mr. Damaunwala, in January 1898 at the cost of the Government, and again in April 1898 and February 1899 at Mr. Damaunwala's costs, when over 5,000 persons were inoculated and with most admirable results.

ARRIVAL OF R. I. M. S. INVESTIGATOR.

THE Royal Indian Marine Steamer Investigator, Captain T H Himing, R N, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calicut, which port she left on the 6th instant. From 19th October last she was surveying the coast between Honawar and Kundapur, but in the last week of November a leakage was discovered in the engine room which necessitated her coming to Bombay, to be docked for repairs. She will enter the Government Dock to-day and probably will be in Bombay for about a fortnight, after which she will return to her surveying ground.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Cathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning. When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

THE CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM KHOJA ORPHANAGE.

A REPRESENTATIVE meeting of the above orphanage was held at its premises at Chinch Bunder Road on Sunday morning at 11 a.m. It was largely attended Amongst those present were the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Messrs. Rahimtulla M. Sayani, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Ludbabhoy Ebrahimbhoy, Hajibhoy Laiji, Abdullabhoy Laiji, Mehomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Drs. Ismael Jannahamed, Rajabaly Ramji Lukhdhir, Goolamhusein Meraj, Nasserbhoy Abdulla Laiji, Juseef Abdulla Dharamsy, Merally bhoy Mahomed, Goolam Hussain Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Saleh Mahomedbhoy Datu, Ahmed Rahimtulla Sayani, Josephbhoy Peerbhoy, Rahimtulla Kheraj Rehembhoy Allana, Saripbhoy Davji Ganji, Kasambhoy Nanji, Ibrahimbhoy Hasum, M. M. Fakira, &c. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahimbhoy occupied the chair, and the report of the managing committee was read by its hon. secretary, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim has contributed to its fund a handsome donation of rupees one lakh, and Rs. 36,000 were subscribed by the members of the community at the time of its establishment in 1804. At present 40 boys are taking advantage of this institution After the report was read the orphans recited a sonnet in eulogy of its founder Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. Mr. Allimahomed Bhimji, Dr. Rajabally and others expressed their satisfaction at the management and the report in detail, and desired that a fund be raised in proportion to the wealthy position of the Khojas as had been done by the Parsees towards their J. N. Petit Orphanage, and also suggested the desirability of imparting technical education to the students. The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, in speaking to the various suggestions made by the above gentlemen, said on behalf of the managing committee that the same would be attended to. Mr. Ahmedbhoy Rahimtoolla Sayani proposed a vote of thanks to the chairman and the members of the managing committee, which was carried amidst applause. Mr. Rahimtula Mahomed Sayani said he had great pleasure to declare that Mr. Luddabhoy Ebrahim, following in the footsteps of his brother, had contributed Rs. 50,000 towards the founding of a similar institution. (Applause.) A list was circulated amongst those present and Rs. 5,500 were contributed on the spot for the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Khoja Orphanage, Mr. Currimbhoy heading the list with Rs. 1,001. The usual distribution of pan gulab terminated the proceedings.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 11TH OF DECEMBER, 1899.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·141	Calm	2	75·6	39·2	77	...	0·00	-0·11
Sirsa	30·105	SW	2	77·2	43·1	49	...	0·00	-0·06
Delhi	30·125	NW	2	75·7	47·1	41	...	0·00	-0·12
Agra	30·155	NW	3	79·5	49·9	61	...	0·00	-0·07
Cawnpore	30·147	Calm	1	79·7	44·0	79	...	0·00	...
Allahabad	30·133	Calm	2	78·7	45·9	87	...	0·00	-0·23
Jhansi	30·148	Calm	0	82·2	55·7	42	...	0·00	-0·16
Jacobabad	30·105	Calm	2	86·1	55·1	61	...	0·00	-0·18
Karachi	30·031	ENE	6	87·4	60·2	40	...	0·18	+0·09
Jeypore	30·174	NNE	2	81·2	51·0	46	...	0·01	-0·23
Ajmere	30·205	Calm	1	80·4	43·3	49	...	0·00	-0·26
Deesa	30·049	ENE	11	87·1	56·1	22	...	0·00	-0·16
Ahmedabad	30·024	ENE	5	87·3	60·1	31	...	0·00	...
Bhuj	30·033	NNE	9	85·8	57·9	55	...	0·00	-0·02
Jamnagar	30·091	NE	12	88·5	53·8	22	...	0·00	...
Rajkot	29·956	E	8	86·9	61·9	39	...	0·00	-0·37
Bhownagar									
Pora	29·983	SW	7	87·5	51·7	43	...	0·00	...
Veraval	29·91	ENE	6	90·1	66·3	32	...	0·00	...
Neemuch	30·188	NE	7	80·0	50·1	40	...	0·00	-0·23
Indore	30·105	NE	4	80·8	50·3	33	...	0·00	-0·50
Saugor	30·153	ESE	6	78·7	55·1	54	...	0·00	-0·26
Jubulpore	30·144	Calm	2	78·4	45·9	51	...	0·00	-0·52
Hoshangabad	30·131	NE	2	82·7	55·3	60	...	0·00	-0·66
Khandwa	30·091	Calm	8	86·2	54·1	29	...	0·00	-0·53
Raipur	30·145	O	0	81·3	53·6	44	...	0·00	-0·39
Nagpur	30·101	NE	7	84·3	59·2	34	...	0·00	-1·00
Amraoti	30·082	E	9	83·2	59·8	23	...	0·00	-0·76
Akola	30·070	E	10	83·5	59·5	39	...	0·00	-0·76
Surat	29·941	NE	7	90·6	65·8	23	...	0·00	-0·17
Malegaon	30·034	E	5	89·4	57·0	34	...	0·00	-0·30
Bombay	29·951	ESE	8	84·2	70·7	76	...	0·00	-0·99
Poona	30·031	N	6	88·0	54·9	44	...	0·00	-1·29
Ahmednagar	30·017	ESE	4	85·9	60·0	51	...	0·00	...
Aurangabad	...	E	9	85·3	62·7	28	...	0·00	...
Sholapur	30·021	SE	16	89·7	64·1	35	...	0·00	-1·35
Ratnagiri	29·966	SSE	3	85·4	69·5	67	...	0·00	-0·30
Belgaum	29·986	SE	7	84·3	57·9	39	...	0·00	-2·15
Goa	29·974	E	6	84·0	68·8	70	...	0·00	...
Karwar	29·964	E	3	88·3	66·1	74	...	0·08	-2·56
Mangalore	29·950	ESE	2	91·3	67·4	45	...	0·03	-3·24
Calicut	29·946	E	5	87·7	65·0	58	...	0·11	-5·30
Cochin	29·936	NNE	...	87·5	69·7	73	...	1·90	-5·85
Bangalore	30·038	ENE	13	80·7	57·4	81	...	0·24	-3·55
Seoundernabad	30·045	E	6	88·6	62·6	84	...	...	-1·83
Masulipatam	30·015	E	6	84·5	69·1	79	...	...	-7·69
Bellary	30·012	SE	5	90·2	61·1	53	...	0·15	-2·12
Cuddapah	30·032	NE	11	91·0	64·4	73	...	0·45	-1·91
Madras	30·008	ENE	8	84·5	71·5	70	...	1·79	-14·03
Coimbatore	30·004	E	2	86·9	59·6	69	...	0·37	-3·33
Trichinopoly	29·991	NW	4	87·5	63·4	82	...	1·20	-3·08
Negapatam	29·939	N	24	83·5	71	74	0·62	9·38	-10·99
Colombo	29·901	NNE	18	85·0	74·0	82	...	9·49	-6·35
Aden	30·074	ENE	14	81·8	71·9	82	...	0·00	-0·36

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L., Light, M., Moderate, F., Fresh, S., Strong, H., Heavy.

SUMMARY.

The pressure changes have been irregular and show a brisk fall in Gujarat, the Indus Valley and at Surat, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. Readings are lowest on and off the Kathiawar and North Konkan Coasts and in Ceylon, and highest in Rajputana. Gradients are steep to very steep in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana and Khandesh, and moderate to slight elsewhere.

The winds in Sind, Gujarat and on and off the North Konkan Coast are irregularly cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Negapatam and moderate to light elsewhere.

The temperature both maximum and minimum is above the mean of the season in many places. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Surat, Mangalore and Cuddaph, and the lowest 39° at Lahore.

Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are partially clouded in Ceylon and the Madras Presidency.

A few drops of rain have fallen at Negapatam.

The weather charts since the 29th November to the 3rd December showed slightly disturbed weather conditions in the Arabian Sea lying to the North of latitude 4° and the steam-ship Zayathla, which has lately arrived in port, reported that she had experienced from latitude 6° N, longitude 67° E, to about latitude 14° N, longitude 70° E, light to moderate winds from north-east with an overcast sky and frequent light to heavy showers of rain from about 4 A.M., on the 1st to 4 P.M., on the 2nd, and a steady downpour of heavy rain from that time to 4 P.M., on the 3rd with thunder and lightning. This unusual weather in the Arabian Sea rendered the skies in the Bombay Presidency more or less cloudy on the 4th and partly on the 5th. To-day the chart shows a small area of low pressure in Cutch, Kathiawar and on and off the West Coast between Bombay and Dwarka. The sea is smooth and the skies are clear, but the baric gradients are steep to very steep in the area mentioned above, and the observer at Surat reports strong wind. The weather is therefore in a slightly suspicious condition on and off the West Coast between Dwarka and Bombay, and fresh to strong winds are likely to blow over the area where steep gradients prevail.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, DEC. 11.

Monday's barometrical observations show that the pressure has fallen from slightly to briskly in Baluchistan, Sind, Gujarat and also in Tennaserim. It has been steady or has risen slightly elsewhere. The fall of pressure in Tennaserim has rendered the conditions slightly more unfavourable for showers in South India and no rain has again fallen in that area. Pressure gradients are steeper and winds in consequence are stronger over the Bay, but are irregular on the Coromandel Coast. The fall of pressure in the West has been the largest in Gujarat and conditions are slightly suspicious off the Kathiawar and North Bombay Coast. Trincomalie and Gopalpore report light showers, the former receiving half an inch. Temperature has risen slightly in Gujarat, Central India, the West and Madras Coasts, and fallen rapidly in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and the Central Provinces. The mean temperatures are below the normal in Burma, Assam, Bengal, Behar and West Coast. They average from three to six degrees above the normal in Sind, Gujarat, the Central Provinces, Berar, the Madras Coast, and the Deccan.

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SILVER GILT WATCHES.

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PATENT LOCK
AGAIN SUCCESSFUL.
Todmorden, NOVEMBER 10th, 1899.
Messrs. CHUBB & SONS, Ltd.,
GENTLEMEN,—We beg to advise you that yesterday we sent you the TOOLS &c., used in the recent ATTEMPT TO BREAK into the office of our Ridge-foot Mill. We have also sent you portions of the wood door and casing, and from the marks &c., thereon, you will see that the lock which you supplied to us some time ago as one of a series, had SUCCESSFULLY RESISTED the efforts to force it even with such a powerful bar as the one sent.
Yours truly,
ABM. ORMEROD & BROTHERS,
Cotton Spinners and Manufacturers.

EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 11.

We reported under Saturday evening's date the latest news received through Reuter, and now append the Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday last, which shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office	Dec.	Rs.	54,057
" " " Branches	Inc.	"	5,78,739
Other "	Dec.	"	28,20,190
Government Securities	Dec.	"	1,21,350
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Dec.	"	19,47,535
Bills Discounted and Purchased	Inc.	"	12,87,724
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	1,712
Cash	Dec.	"	17,55,789

There was a diminution in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay during last week to the extent of 17 1-2 lakhs, making it stand at 147 lakhs. Public Deposits fell off by 1-2 lakh at the Head Office, but increased at the Branches by 5 3-4 lakhs; Private Deposits were 28 1-4 lakhs less. In Government Securities there was a decrease of 1 1-4 lakh; and Loans diminished by 19 1-2 lakhs. Bills Discounted and Purchased were 12 3-4 lakhs more.

COTTON.—Prices are steady, but the operations reported on the part of exporters as well as the local mills have alike been scanty, the former purchasing 1,400 bales, and the latter 350 bales.

WHEAT AND SEEDS have continued quiet and unchanged.

The weather in the Cotton-growing districts, as shown by the telegraphic weather and crop reports received this morning, is bright with no sign of rain. At Jalgaon the rabi crop has failed, and the weather is cold, windy and a little cloudy; at Viramgaum the absence of rain continues to cause anxiety. At Dholleras many cattle are dying from want of grass and water. The corps at Wadhwan are disappointing. The weather is seasonable at Barsee, but the food-grains are suffering from want of rain.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,231	bales.
Wheat	92	cwts.
Linseed	759	"
Gingellyseed	19,524	"
Castorseed	1,134	"
Rice	51,329	"

EXCHANGE opened this morning at 1s. 4 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d. for Demand. A fair amount of the latter was taken; Merchants' Bills were scarce; and rates closed as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-16 to 3-32d. per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 1-16d.
Credits 3 months' Sight	1s. 4 3-8 to 13-32d. "
Francs	172 1-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The market has been weak in tone to-day at 96 13-16 to 7 8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per Cents., and 96 13-16 for the Settlement.

SHARES are quiet, with but little change in prices, as disclosed by our revised list. Bank of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 1,250 per share.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 9th December, as compared with the statement of 2nd December:—

LIABILITIES.	Dec. 2. Rs.	Dec. 9. Rs.
Capital	100,00,000	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	70,00,000	70,00,000
Special Reserve Fund	.....	.....
Public Deposits at Head Office	48,38,600	47,84,543
Do. do. at Branches	27,41,492	33,20,231
Other Deposits	347,24,139	319,01,849
Post Bills	6,358	6,358
Credits, undrawn	12,84,185	11,21,236
	Rs... 605,96,774	581,34,317
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	84 98,624	83,77,318
Other authorised Securities	34,37,499	34,37,499
Credits, on Govt and other authorised Securities	48,05,051	48,83,959
Loans do. do.	162,69,585	143,22,050
Bills Discounted and purchased	105,48,648	118,36,372
Dead Stock	4,22,815	4,22,815
Stamps and Stationery	22,487	22,500
Bullion	.....	.....
Balances with other Banks	1,22,101	1,20,389
Cash	164,70,204	147,14,415
	Rs... 605,96,774	581,34,317

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownuggur, 3 23-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	102 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	110 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64 7-16
Bar Silver	27 3-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, DEC. 10

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macfarlane left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvy arrived here from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday morning.

ADEN, DEC. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Matiana left here this evening.

KARACHI, DEC. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon, from Bombay, left for Trieste this afternoon.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's s.s. Bisagno left Penang for Bombay yesterday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Hambleton, 1,952 tons, Captain J Galley, which arrived in harbour on Sunday, from Calcutta, (28th November), brought a cargo of coal.

THE Austrian Lloyd S N Co's s s Marques Bacquehem, 2,744 tons, Captain C Androvich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Trieste, 15th November, with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Bengal, 2,751 tons, Captain S Barcham, which arrived in harbour on Sunday from Shanghai, 21st November via intermediate Ports, with China and Australian mails, a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Garanan Rai, Mr Mahomed Latiff, Mr T Pasaki, Mr K Nishamo, Mr and Mrs J S Fassett, Miss Margaret, Miss Field, Miss Cohill, Mr H Fassett, Mr T Fassett, and two children, Mr A S Dhooker, Mr F A Prevost, Mr and Mrs S W Brown, Mr Mrs and Miss Maxwell, Mr Mrs and Miss A B Buell, Mr A H Smith, Mr C R Ashton, Mr and Mrs Weadman, Mr and Mrs Kassats, Mr Ebrahimjee, Mr and Mrs S E Adamjee and infant, Mrs J McConnell, Mrs N V Nading, Miss Churchman, Mr Keels, Mr G H Allibhai, Mr and Mrs Tyeballi, Miss G H Allibhai, Miss Favill Captain and Mrs Dallas, two children, and two deck.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Haddon Hall s	Hood	Liverpool, Nov 13
	Marq Bacquehem's	Androvich ...	Trieste, Nov 15
	R I M S Investigator	Heming	Calicut, Dec 6

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Moravia s	Calebrese.....	Colombo

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Haddon Hall, for Liverpool via Karachi.
" Marq Bacquehem, for China, &c.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 12th December, 1899.

1. The Regiment will parade at the Matunga Railway Station at 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 16th instant, for a Field Day.
(2) Ten rounds of blank ammunition per man will be issued on Parade. Pouches to be inspected on falling in.
(3) Attendance on this parade to count 3 Points towards the Commanding Officer's Prizes.
(4) Special carriges will be attached to the train leaving Victoria Terminus at 3-30 p.m. (Bombay Time). Railway fares will be paid for those joining this train at Victoria Terminus, Mazgaon, Byculla, Parel, and Sandur Stations. Members travelling from other stations by the B B and C I Railway will pay their own fares which will be refunded.
2. There will be practice for all Buglers of the Corps at Byculla school, Byculla at 5-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 13th instant.
3. The following members having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "F" Company:—No. 4717 Vol G R Goodings.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 12th December, 1899.

1. The following drills will take place this week.—No 1 Co. Town Hall compound To-day and Thursday at No. 2 Co' Nesbit Road Headquarters 4-45 p.m., 40 pr R. M. L. Gun drill.
2. There will be class Firing at Cooria To-morrow. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 8 a.m., (local Time, and Byculla 12 minutes late.
3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on (Saturday) the 16th instant, at 4 p.m. sharp, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the Annual Gun Target practice.
Dress—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn. No. 1 Subdivision of each Company is detailed for first relief.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WILLIAMS—December 1, at Lucknow, the wife of C A L Williams, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DYSON—SCROGGIE—December 2, at All Saints', Nagpur, by the Rev C H Barlow, Robert Charles Dyson, P W D, son of the Rev S Dyson, D D, to Millicent Sylvia Katherine, third daughter of W R Scroggie, Civil Surgeon, Sholapur.

DEATHS.

LEWIS—December 6, at Umballa, George Solomon Lewis, late Extra Judicial Assistant Commissioner, of pneumonia.
MCSWEENEY—December 6, at Allahabad, William McSweeney, Locomotive Department, E I Railway, aged 47 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1899.

ALL who were familiar with the energetic and indefatigable General Gatacre in India, will unfeignedly sympathise with him in the unexpected misfortune which befell his force at Stormberg. Our correspondent states that the General left Molteno—apparently on the evening of Saturday—with a strong force, intending to surprise the Boers at Stormberg by a night attack. There were at least three regiments of infantry, eight hundred mounted infantry and two batteries. The total may be assumed to be over 4,000 men. After a forced march the troops were suddenly attacked within two miles of Stormberg by a strong body of the enemy, estimated by General Gatacre at 3,000, who fired into their front and right flank. The British force found themselves at the bottom of a sort of pan or depression with the Boers on the broken rising ground firing down on them. The General thus assailed, sought cover for the men on a kopje, but the position was made untenable by the heavy guns of the enemy. He then seized another hill at a little distance, from which his infantry kept up a steady fire, while the mounted infantry endeavoured to outflank the Boer force. The ground, General Gatacre acknowledges, was impracticable, and he decided to retreat at once to Molteno, thirteen miles away. The Boers with their guns, followed him up, hanging on his flanks and inflicting heavy losses. The result is summed up in the General's statement that nine officers were wounded, and nine missing, two men killed, seventeen wounded, and 596 missing. Among the missing is one of the guns. All that can be said is that the disaster, measured by the number of killed, wounded, and missing falls short of that of Nicholson's Nek, when the total exceeded eight hundred officers and men. We must apologise to the Boers for having said yesterday that they sleep sound o'nights even when on outpost duty. On this occasion they were sufficiently on the alert to surprise even General Gatacre himself and with far inferior forces having defeated him. From what appears it is clear that a far greater disaster was only averted by the prompt decision of the disconcerted General to return to Molteno. Reinforcements have been sent to him, so that his position may now be regarded as secure. The Irish Rifles contribute nearly the whole of the list of wounded officers. The Northumberlands with six officers missing apparently have none wounded. That regiment has the large number of 306 men missing, but none are entered as wounded. The Irish Rifles, with twelve men wounded, have 290 missing. That regiment apparently bore the brunt of the fighting. Two artillery officers are wounded, but so far as the information to hand shows none are killed or missing. It is some consolation to know that the defeat of General Gatacre's little column does not in any way affect the strategic situation. Were it not for the heavy losses sustained in an action which did not last more than three hours, the issue of the encounter leaves everything practically as it was before the night march was begun. Naturally the Boers will be elated, and be more than ever confident of their ability to fight British troops on something like equal terms. They may be speedily disillusioned now that the army of relief has crossed the river Tugela, and the arrangements for the advance on Ladysmith are completed.

The prolonged stay of Lord Methuen's strong column, largely reinforced, at Modder River seems to justify the scepticism of the military expert of a London paper as to the relief of Kimberley being the real objective of that fine division. The writer argues that if such were its real destination Sir Redvers Buller would never have allowed the fact to become known. Renouncing his characteristic reticence the Commander-in-Chief at once announced that Lord Methuen's task would be the relief of the beleaguered city. The suggestion is that General Buller seeing the Boers committing the capital mistake of sending their commandos into the north of Cape Colony he decided to act on Napoleon's maxim, that when an enemy is committing a mistake you should give him time to complete it. Taking apparently no notice of the invasion and the annexation of towns and districts, he let the process go on, with the intention of eventually capturing or destroying the invaders by means of an envelopping movement in their rear to be effected by Methuen's force, whose first task should be to get a firm hold of both banks of the Orange River. Kimberley meanwhile would take care of itself, until the time came to deliver it for good and all. Such an unexpected blow would undoubtedly paralyse the Free Staters.

M. Delcasse's statement in the Chamber of Deputies respecting the war in South Africa might have been expected to be satisfactory to the nearest neighbour of the Republic. France, he said, favours mediation and arbitration, though it seemed to have a contrary effect for threats of war have abounded since, but it is not her duty to take the initiative, seeing that all the Powers have not signed the Hague Convention. That is a perfectly correct attitude, and it is not the less so that it is the only one consistent with the present political situation. But when the Foreign Minister unfolds his views of the limitations imposed on the general policy of France by her stationary population, it is impossible to withhold the observation that it is far more calculated to rejoice the rivals of that Power, than reassure to patriotic Frenchmen. "She had better," the Minister declares, "preserve what she has, than seek to extend her Colonial possessions." It is true she has taken a little corner of China, but her sole aim now must be to try and prevent another Power—which could easily be named—obtaining exclusive control over the adjacent Provinces. France, with two millions of empty cradles, must husband her resources for the efforts which vital interests may necessitate. This is the second time that a prominent member of a French Government has to confess that the waning population of France obliges her to stand by while her neighbours are extending their territory and their influence to the furthest ends of the earth. M. de Freycinet, when Minister of War, had to excuse the failure to keep pace with the ever-increasing armaments of Germany by pointing to the fact that, while the population of the Fatherland steadily increases and that of France is stationary, it becomes necessary to renounce the hope of maintaining an equality in their military forces. The source of this failure of the French population to increase and multiply is as well-known to the political economists of France as to those of the rest of Europe. It is due largely to the laws which compel the equal division of the property between the widow and all children at the demise of the head of the family. The father can only will away a very small fraction of the property he has himself acquired: nearly the whole must be broken up to give each child an equal share. To avoid this parcelling out of the farm or the business, it has become the rule to strictly limit the number of children. As a French writer has put it, the "eldest son" has become the "only son." Once launched on this fatal down-grade many influences conspire to give it a baleful extension. Two millions of families, have no children at all. The same race, with the same religion, the same language—the French in Canada—have large families. When Lord Dufferin went into the house of a Canadian farmer during his Viceroyalty, and asked the number of the boys and girls, the answer was nearly always either eighteen or twenty-four. The race is there fertile, as in the days of the old monarchy, with all its oppression and abuses. The comparatively small French population of the Dominion has sent 1,100,000 emigrants to the United States. It is true that the descendants of the Frenchmen who in the last century colonised Canada and have continued to live under British rule, have become trappers and fishers and learned to go far afield.

In Europe it has been the hard fate of France to be cribbed, cabined, and confined by her jealous neighbours. Deprived of her colonies in the temperate zone, her home frontiers have been clipped. The population, now nearly forty millions, has scarcely standing room in the narrow limits assigned her. The Sahara and the swamps of Western Africa cannot be colonised by the French or any other white race. The same is true of the Congo. In the little corner of China to which she lays claim, the climate is good, but the indigenous population of hard-working, frugal Chinese leaves no scope for efforts at European colonisation. But while taking stock of all these obstacles to French expansion, the chief place must be given to the property laws which lead directly and inevitably to the empty cradle. Let them be changed and the natural play of the family affections will soon work a change in the census returns, which must now give every French statesman, who looks to the future, abundant cause for grave anxiety. It is curious that the exaggeration of the Malthusian principle, that to secure the future improvement of society it is necessary to check the tendency of population to outgrow the means of subsistence by the deferring of marriage until there is sufficient for the maintenance of children in health and comfort, was a reaction against Rousseau's doctrine that human happiness would be perfect if the rich would share with the poor, and everyone were secured against misery by society. Rousseau's dream of a society existing in a state of complete beatitude, every one contributing to the general felicity to the extent of his means, had disciples in England, of whom the most pronounced was Godwin who held that collectivism, the holding of all property in common, would enable all to live in an equality of happiness. Malthus' father, having become an adherent of this captivating social reform, his son strenuously maintained that in such a society population would increase so fast that the limits of subsistence would be overpassed and starvation and misery be the common lot of all. Restraint on the growth of population, he argued, is necessary to prevent such a calamity and the only way to ensure that is to limit the size of families. When Rousseau's sophism was discredited by the convulsions of the French Revolution, largely due to the attempt to regenerate society in accordance with his teaching, the opposing theories of Malthus were accepted as sound doctrine based on true scientific principles. The limitation of the family would not only keep the wolf from the door for the time being; it would give the next generation a better start in life and a large measure of well-being. No one took the trouble to examine Malthus' postulate of mankind's increasing and multiplying more rapidly than the means of subsistence. Wheat, cattle, sheep, and poultry increase at a far greater ratio than man who is a prey to devastating wars, to pestilence, and to all the ills bred of an artificial life.

Malthus did not foresee the vast development of the means of subsistence consequent on the opening up of the waste places of the earth by human industry, assisted by steam navigation, the railway, and all the appliances which were almost within reach when he propounded his pessimistic doctrine. Undoubtedly the special circumstances of France after the overthrow of the first Empire, and above all the fatal provision of the Civil Code ordaining the equal division of the property of the head of the family on his death, greatly aggravated the effects of the Malthusian creed, which was accepted by a defeated and depressed population, deprived of their once great and flourishing colonies, as a welcome revelation of a short cut to social well-being. It is the destiny of France to attempt to solve social problems which other nations have to face in their turn. It must be acknowledged that other nations have entered on the broad road that leads to the eventual decline of population over which France has travelled at such a headlong pace. New England has gone fast and far on that road. Every Continental nation gives evidence of the desire to enter upon it. There are symptoms that this tendency is becoming unpleasantly pronounced in certain parts of the United Kingdom. Some three years ago the Home Office learned from the School Board returns that while the population of Greater London was increasing, the proportion of children of school-going age was steadily diminishing. It has now been ascertained by more exhaustive inquiry that the population of the Metropolis—that was until recently increasing at a rate which promised to give 32,000,000 inhabitants to the Metropolitan area in a couple of generations—is, as a matter of fact, diminishing. What is more, the process of diminution has been in operation for a considerable period, and was preceded by some years of an arrested ratio of increase. The falling-off, as might be expected, is most pronounced in the inner areas, except in the congested districts of Central London. Migration to the suburbs does not explain the phenomenon, for the population of Greater London as a whole is a slowly diminishing quantity. Mr. Rider Haggard, and others before him, have drawn attention to the depopulation of the rural districts which, in his view, will in a few years become a sort of English veld—a waste of grass and brambles surrounding the market gardens that minister to the wants of the inhabitants of overgrown cities. The revelation that the population of London has begun to decline, albeit slowly, and to the man in the street imperceptibly, appears to indicate that even the greatest and wealthiest of cities cannot go on increasing indefinitely.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Valetta, with the outward mails of the 1st December, left Aden at 10 a.m., yesterday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 2 p.m, on Saturday next.

THE Port Officer at Bombay informs us:—"The storm signal at the Weather Office at Simla shows that the weather is slightly suspicious off the Sind and Kathiawar Coasts, but up to the present no definite indications of the actual existence of storm has manifested."

THE Eleventh Annual Exhibition of the Bombay Art Society will be held in Bombay, in March.

THE Viceroy gave a reception on Saturday evening at Agra, at which Colonel Sir Pertab Singh was invested with the insignia of the C. B. bestowed for his services in the Mohmand Expedition of 1897, on the Staff of Major-General Elles. His Excellency in a short address on the occasion alluded also to Sir Pertab Singhs services in the Tirah Campaign and to his main share in raising "the two splendid regiments of Jodhpore Imperial Service Cavalry;" and ended by exhorting the younger nobility of India to imitate his manly and inspiring example.

THE Goods Traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 18th November 1899, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1898 of 375,616 maunds, and Rs. 1,15,220 in the earnings.

LIEUTENANT BERTHON, Royal Munster Fusiliers has been appointed an Assistant inspector in the Gold Coast Constabulary.

ABOUT 3000 more labourers have been applied to the work of throwing a bund at Balumbha Jodia for the purpose of rendering the water in the Run serviceable for drinking purposes.

A DACOITY is reported to have been committed in the Moro Taluka of the Hyderabad District on the 20th ultimo, when eight armed dacoits entered the house of a Bania named Dalumal who was absent at the time. After wounding some of the inmates of the house they made away with property valued at Rs. 2,200. A bailiff of the Subordinate Civil Court of Naushahro who happened to be in the house at the time was also assaulted and injured.

A TELEGRAM received in Glasgow from Dr. Paton, of Sydney, New South Wales, reports that the Rev. Alexander Gillies has been murdered at Tanna, in the New Hebrides, while he was discharging the duties of a missionary for the Free Church.

THE negotiations between the Austrian and Hungarian parliamentary commissions or so-called deputations for the settlement of the quota, or the proportion in which the two countries are to bear the balance of the common expenditure of the Monarchy, have again broken down, said the Vienna correspondent of the "Times" on Nov. 19. The consequence is that the Crown will probably once more find it necessary to use its prerogative of fixing the quota for another twelve months in order to avoid a deadlock. This question, which is since in 1896 been the object of repeated negotations and afforded numerous opportunities to extremist agitators in both countries for embittering their mutual relations, will provide a welcome occasion for the renewal of these tactics next year. The uncompromising attitude adopted at the last moment by the Slav Clerical element in the Austrian denution, which is largely responsible for the failure of the negotiations, is this time in striking contrast with the efforts of the German representatives to bring about an understanding. This circumtance, together with the presistent Czech prophecies of the impending fall of the Clary Ministry, upon whom the majority endeavour to throw the blame for the present deadlock, tends to justify the suspicion that their action has been as much influenced by a desire to discredit the Austrian Government with a Sovereign as by any solicitude for the interests of the Austrian tax payer.

"REUTER'S Agency" is informed that Dr. Carl Peters, in a letter dated Umtali, Oct. 13, just to hand announces that, during the rainy season, when practically no prospecting work was possible, he intended to come to England. He adds:—I expect to arrive about the middle of December, accompanied by Umtete, the brother of the famous chief Macomba. I am leaving my staff out here. One mining engineer and a trader are left at the Fura station, near the Zambesi, and also at the Inyanga station, near Umtali. I am in first-class health, but am feeling a little run down in consequence of the marching, exploring, irregular food, &c. I have evidence that can prove we have really discovered the Fura of the old reports. In explanation of this "Reuter's Agency" is informed that Dr. Carl Peters's expedition was mainly based on an old atlas published in Amsterdam in 1705 with French text, the author being unknown. In this atlas it was stated that, "near this place (south of the Zambesi and near the river Manzoro, now Mazoe) is the great mountain of Fura, very rich in gold, which some people regard as a corruption of the word Ophir." This view was also held by the Portuguese writer Couto, who was quoted by Theodore Bent in his "Ruined Cities of Mashonaland." With regard to Fura, Couto said:—"The richest mines of all are those of Massapa, from which the Queen of Sheba took the greater part of the gold which she went to offer to the temple of Solomon, and it is Ophir, for the Kaffirs call it Fur and the Mons Afur." Dr. Peters states that no traveller had visited this region within the last 200 years. He has now rediscovered ancient ruins of Semitic origin, including fortifications and what he regarded as a temple or storehouse. The whole region is practically uninhabited. He also claims to have found distinct traces of ancient gold working there.

AFTER a long debate the Lower House of the Reichsrath has rejected by 171 votes to 123 all the motions for the impeachment of the Thun Ministry.

BALANCES held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of November, 1897, Rs. 8,07,64,000, 1898 Rs. 11,27,29,000, 1899 Rs. 8,85,00,000.

THE Emperor has written in a book called "The Golden Book of the German People at the Turn of the Century": "By God's grace is the King, therefore he is only answerable to the Lord alone. He may only choose his way and his work from this standpoint. This fearfully serious responsibility, which the King bears for his people, gives him also a right to the faithful co-operation of his subjects therefore every single person must be imbued with the conviction that he, on his part is responsible for the Fatherlands's welfare."

THE following alterations in the laws of cricket have been recommended by the M.C.C. committee. 1. Six balls to constitute an over. 2. Declaration permissible at or after the luncheon time on the second day. 3. The side that leads by 150 runs in a three-day match, 100 runs in a two-day match, or 75 runs in a one-day match shall have the option of calling on the other side to follow its innings. Copies of these proposed alterations have been sent out to the cricket authorities in Australia, America, and South Africa.

A GERMAN gentleman with antiquarian tastes named Thomas Gillies visited Burma with letters of introduction to the Government of India from the Berlin Museum. He proceeded to Pagan to collect curious and, with the assistance of a band of servants armed with Mauser rifles, looted the pagodas, burying priceless antiquities he had selected underneath his house. The Burmans being enraged with his mode of looting, reported the matter to the Government, who requested him to leave the country immediately.

A TABLET to the memory of Lieutenant Robert Grenfell, who fell fighting in the Lancers' charge at Omdurman, was placed on the north wall of Beaconsfield Church, Bucks, on Saturday, November 18. It is of white marble, with a dark Oxford border, and bears the arms of the Grenfell family and of the Lancers regiment. The inscription runs:—"In memory of Lieutenant Robert Grenfell, 12th Royal Lancers, killed in the charge of the 21st Lancers at the Battle of Khartoum, September, 1898. Erected by his brothers and sisters." Lieutenant Grenfell's swords will be hung beneath the tablet.

OBSTRUCTION once more blocks business in the Reichsrath, says the Vienna correspondent of the *Times* of November 24. The Czechs declare that they will not allow the Prime Minister who repealed the language ordinance to remain at the head of the Government. Consequently at to-day's sitting they introduced a motion for the urgency of a debate on certain matters connected with next year's census. One long speech followed another in support of the proposal, and it soon became evident that the Czechs had an unlimited supply of them in their pockets. If obstruction be persevered in the fruits of the recent intervention of the Crown will be delayed, if not lost altogether.

THE correspondent of the *Standard* at Constantinople telegraphed on November 22:—A deputation of influential Moslems, including several members of the Ulema, have called upon Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, and presented an address stating that, in the name not only of the Moslems in the capital, but throughout the empire, they desired to transmit to the Queen the sentiments of their entire sympathy and friendship. Such a spontaneous demonstration of goodwill, which could never have been made without high sanction, entirely bears out all I have previously telegraphed as to the cordial feeling which prevails here towards England.

COMMENTING on a "Reuter" telegram from Bombay (Nov. 16) stating that a Russian gunboat has gone to the Persian Gulf, and the British cruiser Pomone, has also proceeded thither from Aden, the "National Zeitung" remarks:—Great Britain evidently desires to show that where Russia has one, she has two ships. Now, Russia must be perfectly acquainted with the fighting force of the British, and the sending of a warship can have no aggressive object. On the other hand, Russia may well regard it as desirable to show her flag in Persian and even in Arabian waters, and at the same time inform herself of what is taking place there. That is right so long as Great Britain and Russia are at peace with one another, and the presence of fifty British ships could not prevent it.

THE difficulties in regard to the granting of honours to regiments engaged in the operations on the North-West Frontier of India during the winter 1897-98, to which reference has been made in Parliament on several occasions this year, have now been overcome. An early Army order will therefore be published making known her Majesty's approval of the words "Tirah" and "Punjab Frontier" being added on the colours and appointments of several corps specially recommended for this recognition by the Commander-in-Chief in India, upon whom, guided by the official records in the possession of his office, devolved the duty of adjudicating on the claims. It will be left for the military authorities in India to take steps to notify to the units of the Native Army her Majesty's decision so far as their claims are concerned. The distinguished gallantry displayed by the Native troops is fully appreciated by the Queen Empress, and in due course an order will be issued from Army headquarters, Simla, intimating the corps which have been chosen for recognition.

WITH the object of forming an international small class of racing boats corresponding to the restricted 24-footers of the Royal Corinthian Yacht Club, the German Emperor has decided to offer a valuable gold cup for competition at the Kiel Regatta in June next. The races will be sailed according to the rules of the German Sailing Association under the auspices of the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club and the Norddeutscher Regatta Verein. In all there will be four races, for which in addition to the Emperor's Cup, other prices will be given by the promoting clubs. The measurement rule for the boats, which are not to cost over 250*l.* each, is L plus B plus D not to exceed thirty-two feet. L equals length on the waterline, B equals extreme breadth, and D extreme draught. The German Emperor has announced his intention of building a boat for the class, which is expected to number at least ten German built vessels. Boats are also being built in England, Sweden, and Denmark to compete.

UNDER the title of "The Disquieting Progress of Germany in the East" the current number of the *Revue d' Orient* publishes an article on the rapid extension of Germany's sphere of commercial activity in the East. The writer thinks the time has come when it should receive the attention of statesmen, merchants, manufacturers, and financiers. He represents the progress being made by Germany in that part of the world as all the more substantial as it is done quietly and unostentatiously. Its importance is under-estimated both in England and France. The Anatolian Railway system, which is being rapidly developed, supplies the Germans with a solid basis for their activity in Syria, Mesopotamia, and Persia. The possession of the port of Haidat Pasha guarantees the independence of German interests in Asia Minor. In consequence of its acquisition by the German company of the Anatolian Railways that port will before long become the "tete de ligne" of German trade. It is exempt from all duties and taxes, and is suitable not only for a depot of merchandise, but also of arms destined for the interior of Asia Minor. The line belonging to the Anatolian company will before long extend as far as Baghdad, which in course of time will fall into German hands, and when once established there the Germans can cast their eyes towards Persia. Such are, at least the intentions attributed to Germany by the "Revue d'Orient." With regard to Germany's economic conquests in the Near East, the "Revue d'Orient" points to the control practically possessed by Germans over the finance and railroads in certain parts of the Balkans. The writer represents the German Anatolian Railway Company at Constantinople to be the headquarters whence the whole action in Asia Minor is directed. He is of opinion that not only does this deserve the serious attention of Great Britain and Russia, but also of France.

TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

GENERAL GATACRE SURPRISED IN A NIGHT MARCH.

HEAVY FIGHTING.

COMPELLED TO RETREAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 10, 10-10 P.M.

General Gatacre marched out from Molteno on Saturday towards Stormberg hoping to surprise the Boers by a night attack.

When two miles from Stormberg the force received an unexpected and very heavy fire from the front and on the right flank. The troops sought cover on a kopje, but they found that the enemy had covered that position with heavy guns. General Gatacre then took up a position on another hill, half a mile distant, from which the infantry maintained a steady fire, while the mounted infantry attempted to outflank the enemy.

Two regiments who moved out to engage a strong commando advancing from the north, were met by a heavy fire from the Boers' machine guns.

The enemy clearly numbered over 3,000 men with many guns, and General Gatacre decided to retreat to Molteno. The thirteen miles were covered in perfect order, though the Boers, with guns, hung on the flanks of the retiring regiments. The casualties were slight.

The British force was composed of three regiments, two batteries, and 800 mounted infantry.

RELIEVING FORCE ACROSS THE TUGELA.

TROOPS READY TO ADVANCE TO LADYSMITH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 10, 11-10 P.M.

A deserter who arrived at Frere reports that one Long Tom has been permanently disabled by the dynamite cartridge in the sortie at Lombards Kop, and the two others temporarily.

Trainloads of troops have been passing continually since Friday night to the camp and beyond.

The arrangements for the advance are completed, with the exception of a few details.

Over a hundred Indian coolies, whom Sir George White refused to admit into Ladysmith, have arrived at Frere, after enduring terrible sufferings. They will be sent to Durban.

SERIOUS DEFEAT OF GENERAL GATACRE.

SIX HUNDRED OFFICERS AND MEN MISSING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, DEC. 11, 2-30 A.M.

Sir William Gatacre reports on the 9th December: I deeply regret that I met with a serious reverse in the attack on Stormberg this morning. Misled by the guides I found the ground impracticable. The casualties ascertained are: killed two, wounded twenty-six, officers and men. Missing 604 officers and men.

The General at Capetown reports on December 10 that a force went towards Dordrecht on the 9th to co-operate with General Gatacre.

General Methuen is receiving the remainder of the reinforcements. Supplies are established at posts on the line of communication.

Mafeking was safe on 30th November.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE ACTION AT STORMBERG.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

General Gatacre apparently had a force amounting to 4,000 men.

LOSS OF A GUN.

The British force lost one gun in the action at Stormberg.

GENERAL FRENCH'S OUTPOSTS ENGAGE THE BOERS.

General French's outposts exchanged shots with the Boer forces at Sannehdam whose position was clearly visible.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT AT STORMBERG.

A Reuter despatch from Molteno, dated the 10th instant states, that Gatacre's column was marching four abreast, when it was surprised at daybreak as it entered a natural basin among the hills by a hot Boer fire.

COOL BEHAVIOUR OF THE BRITISH TROOPS.

No confusion arose when the enemy opened fire, General Gatacre and his officers coolly bringing their men into action. A hot battle was soon raging.

BRITISH ARTILLERY IN ACTION.

The British artillery occupied a position on a small kopje while the infantry gallantly clambered up to the enemy's position in skirmishing order under a galling fire. On reaching the top of the kopje the British troops found themselves in the centre of the enemy's fire which was poured in upon them from three quarters.

BRITISH FORCE HAS TO RETIRE.

The British force were ultimately forced to retire, the guns effectively covering the retirement. The Boer artillery followed the retiring British, shelling the troops for miles, but the fire was ineffectual.

BRITISH REACH MOLTENO.

The British troops reached Molteno after thirty hours' continuous hard work.

PREPARATION AT CHATHAM.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The River Gunboats Rolin and Nightingale are rapidly preparing at Chatham for service in South Africa.

FIGHT AT THE MODDER RIVER.

BOER GUNS SILENCED.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

A Reuter's despatch from Modder River of the 10th inst. states that a howitzer battery and the naval guns moved out and took up a position on the left of the Boer position and opened fire with lyddite shells enfilading the enemy's trenches. The Boers replied to the fire.

The Boer position was completely unmasked and after an hour the Boer guns were silenced.

It is believed they were outranged.

ATTACK OF GATACRE ON STORMBERG REPULSED.

LONDON, DEC. 10.

Reuter wires from Molteno to-day, that General Gatacre with a force of two thousand men, composed of the Northumberland Regiment, the Irish Rifles, and two batteries of artillery, made a forced march and attacked the Boer position at Stormberg early that morning. After an artillery duel lasting for three hours, the position was found to be unassailable and General Gatacre had to retire.

MODDER RIVER BRIDGE.

The Modder River bridge is now completed and trains are crossing it.

METHUEN'S FLANK THREATENED.

A strong force of Boers is still at Jacobsdal threatening Lord Methuen's flank.

GENERAL FRENCH ADVANCING.

General French is advancing from Naauwpoort and skirmishing at long ranges with the enemy beyond Arundel. The Boers are retiring before him.

THE SCHOLTZNEK AFFAIR.

A despatch from Modder River, dated the 9th inst., states that a Naval detachment with a heavy gun that morning bombarded and destroyed the new Boer gun emplacement and drove off the Boers.

A force of cavalry with a field battery simultaneously made a demonstration on the left front.

Yesterday's Pretoria news of an attack on Scholtznek is probably based on the above.

ARRIVAL OF TRANSPORTS.

The Gotha with the artillery and cavalry from the stranded transport Ismore has arrived at Capetown.

The Sicilian and Guelph have also arrived.

DISASTROUS DEFEAT OF GENERAL GATACRE.

LONDON, DEC. 11, 2-10 A.M.

General Gatacre reports that he sustained a severe reverse in his attack on Stormberg.

He was misled by his guides and found the ground impracticable.

The British casualties were nine officers wounded, and nine missing, two men killed, 17 wounded and 596 missing.

BRITISH CASUALTIES AT STORMBERG.

APPALLING LIST.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The following are the British casualties at Stormberg:—

WOUNDED (OFFICERS).

Colonel H. A. Eager, Royal Irish Rifles.
Major H. J. Seton, Royal Irish Rifles.
Captain F. J. H. Ball, Royal Irish Rifles.
Captain V. J. Kelly, Royal Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant R. W. M. Stephens (Stevens?) Royal Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant Stone.
Lieutenant Maynard, Royal Irish Rifles.

MISSING.

Captain A. V. Weir, Royal Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant L. G. B. Rodney, Royal Irish Rifles.
Lieutenant E. J. Christie.

WOUNDED MEN.

Twelve men were wounded.

MISSING.

290 are missing.

From the Northumberlands the following are missing:—

Major Stevens (?).
Captain E. W. Fletcher.
Captain F. B. Morley.
Lieut. G. R. Wake.
Lieut. L. B. Coulson.
Lieut. F. W. Radcliffe.
(attached from the Dorsets.)
Three hundred and six men missing.

ARTILLERY.

Lieutenant G. Lewis, of the 74th Battery, and Major E. M. Perceval, of the 77th Battery, were wounded.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF LADYSMITH.

SHELLING A HOSPITAL.

ALLEGED BOER ATROCITIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11.

The "Indian Daily News" cablegram, dated London, December 10th, states:—

The "Times'" special correspondent, wiring from Modder River, states that the Free State Boers have had about enough, and declare that they will fight once more only. The bayonet charge of our infantry has had a depressing effect on them, and the news of the invasion of the Free State from the south has made them anxious to return to defend their homesteads.

An incident of the bombardment of Ladysmith has been the shelling of the Town Hall by the Boers. General White addressed a remonstrance to General Joubert informing him that the building was being used as a hospital. General Joubert replied that such use was unjustifiable in view of the existence of a neutral camp.

The Boers recently captured three of the Thorneycroft's scouts, tied them to trees, and riddled them with bullets. This summary execution has caused a sensation.

In the wreck of the Ismore all the guns and 250 horses were lost.

A feeling of impatience is abroad at Home as to the way the campaign is being conducted. Speaking on Saturday on behalf of the Government, Mr. Chaplin counselled patience and expressed the utmost confidence in General Buller and his able Lieutenants to assert the power of British arms, and eventually bring the difficult and formidable enemy to subjection. The speech has had a good effect.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART'S TOUR.

RANGOON, DEC. 11.

Sir William Lockhart arrived at Rangoon, this morning, in the Royal Indian Marine steamer Clive. The arrival was private and General Protheroe, commanding the forces in Burma, went down the river to meet the vessel.

THE LUCKNOW CONGRESS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, DEC. 10.

An influential meeting, under the presidency of Mr. Karandikar, elected delegates to the Lucknow Congress and considered the new Municipal Bill and appointed a committee representing various interests and castes to submit popular views regarding the changes proposed therein.

THE VICEREGAL TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11.

The Viceregal party arrived at Cawnpore to-day. Replying to the Municipal address Lord Curzon regretted he had only a few hours to spend in the City. He proposed to utilise them in visiting Messrs. Cooper Allen and Co.'s Boot Factory and the Government Harness Factory which, between them, employed nearly 6,000 hands, and were of special interest to him in that they exemplified the success of a policy which was dear to have, namely, encouragement of manufactural industry in this country, whose population possesses so many aptitudes for operative toil and because of the financial saving to Government they had caused.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain Hazelgrove, 12th Bombay Infantry, is appointed Second-in-Command, 2nd Bombay Grenadiers.

Captain Hartigan, 2nd Grenadiers, is appointed Wing Commander, 12th Bombay Infantry.

2nd-Lieutenant F. F. Hunter, Unattached List, is posted to the 1st Bombay Lancers.

Lieutenant Hannyngton is permitted to resign the Adjutancy of the 29th Bombay Infantry.

Government have approved the appointment of Colonel Penton from Nusserabad to officiate for Brigadier-General Lister on leave. Colonel Abbot, 7th Bombay Cavalry, acting for Colonel Penton.

Captain Barlow, Lincolnshires, Secunderabad, is about to be appointed to the Uganda Rifles.

Captain Rowlandson, 26th Bombay Infantry, succeeds Captain O'Brien as Station Staff Officer at Quetta.

CHOLERA.

Cholera is spreading along the Mekran coast, 100 deaths being reported in one week at Ormara.

PUBLIC SCHOOL DINNERS.

The old Rugbeians, Marlburians, Cliftonians and Allezians have all advertised school-dinners to take place at the end of the month in Calcutta.

INAUGURATION OF A CHARITABLE RELIEF FUND.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT)

AHMEDABAD, DEC. 11.

A meeting was held this evening in the High School hall for raising a charitable relief fund to meet the famine distress in this district. Mr. Lamb, the Collector, presided. Representatives of all communities were present. Resolutions appointing a representative committees for the collection and management of the funds were passed, the Collector starting the funds with a handsome subscription.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

THE MAILS.

ADEN, DEC. 11.

The P. and O. Company's Steamer Valetta, with English mails of the 1st instant, left here for Bombay, at 10 a.m., to-day.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola presiding.

IMPROVEMENT SCHEMES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Mehta, moved that the report of the Committee of the Corporation on the Bombay Improvement Trust's scheme for streets in Sion and Mahim section of F and G wards be approved and adopted; that the President be requested to address Government in terms of that report and inform them that in the circumstances stated therein the Corporation were unable to make any representation on the scheme in question; and that the President be also requested to represent to Government the insufficiency of the period of thirty days allowed to the Corporation under section 27 (a) of the City Improvement Act for making representations and the necessity of altering the law in that respect. Mr. Mehta remarked that upon the materials which were placed before the Corporation it was impossible for them to come to any definite opinion with regard to the schemes sent to them. It would be observed from the report that every effort was made by the committee to get such information from the City Improvement Board as would enable them to consider how far the schemes would promote the improvement of the City by providing areas upon which to build houses for a certain class of people. The attitude taken up by the Board was a curious one, for, while on the one hand, they were courteous enough to send their assistant Engineer to lay before the committee the necessary information, on the other hand his instructions were not to furnish any information at all. The reason given by the Board for withholding the details and estimates of the proposed schemes was that it was dangerous to disclose them inasmuch as they would give rise to speculation. He (Mr. Mehta) failed to see any force in the argument, because in England no such fear was entertained with regard to disclosing details and estimates of similar schemes beforehand. The speaker next dwelt upon the necessity of amending the Act so as to extend the period of one month allowed to Corporation for the purpose of making their representations. He remarked that he should have liked to add another clause to the proposition asking the Government to so amend the Act as to compel the Board to lay all the details and estimates of such schemes before the Corporation. He thought however the President might probably object to his taking that course, and he would, therefore, bring a special resolution on the subject in future.

Mr. C. H. Setalwad in seconding the proposition remarked that the letter from the Municipal secretary to the secretary of the Improvement Trust asking the Board to furnish further information on the schemes was dated the 20th October and the reply from the secretary to the Improvement Trust refusing the information was dated the 25th of the same month. Considering the short time in which the reply was sent it seemed to the speaker that their letter could not have been placed before the Board. He was informed that the letter had not been brought before the Board at all, and this refusal came from the chairman of the Board on his own responsibility. He should like to know whether the chairman had the power to refuse the information without any reference to the Board. He called the attention of the Corporation to this matter in order to show the way in which the business of the Board was conducted.

Mr. Kalabhai Lalubhoy thought that it was not in the power of the Board of the City Improvement Trust to refuse the Corporation the materials upon which they based their schemes. The Corporation was unable to give its opinion on the scheme, and they were quite justified, under the circumstances, in approaching Government in the matter and state that they were not in a position to pronounce its decision on the merits of the scheme.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee Chothia said that the City Improvement Act was fraught with so many evils that the Corporation should approach his Excellency the Governor and inform him that the best thing he could do in the interest of the the city would be to repeal the Act (oh! oh! and applause). That alone would perpetuate the name of his Excellency in regard to the proposed improvement of the city. If the Act was not repealed, there could be no doubt that the framers of the Act would be cursed by generations yet unborn.

Mr. Kabraji rose to a point of order and enquired if the Corporation was considering the merits or demerits of the Act.

The President: I think Mr. Hormasjee is in order.

Mr. Mehta: Unless he goes further.

Mr. Hormasjee said that the committee of the Corporation suggested that they should approach Government in the matter, and if they desired to approach them at all, it should be for the purpose of ammending the Act. The Improvement Trust had beggared several rate-payers of the city. (Hear, hear). An influential body like the Corporation had been kept by the Trust at arm's length. There were on the Trust some square men placed in round holes. (Laughter). The Corporation would do well to approach Government in the matter, and ask them to modify the Act.

The proposition was adopted.

WATER SUPPLY.

The following proposition which stood in the name of Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed was carried: That the Municipal Commissioner be requested to report how many bursts or other accidents have occurred in and outside the City to our mains within the last two months. The cause of these accidents. If there is any likelihood of any more accidents occurring in the near future, and what precautions are taken to minimise the grave distress which prevails in the City on such occasions. How long after the accident occurred at Grant Road near Two Tanks the Water Engineer came to know about it. Was it not possible to repair the break earlier than it was done? What would have been the means of water-supply in that part of the City which suffered from scarcity of water on account of the accident in case there was a big fire.

The Corporation adjourned till Thursday next.

THE GONDAL STATE TRIAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, DEC. 9.

MR. F. PESTANJI JEHANGIR TALEYARKHAN having concluded his address on behalf of the accused in the above case, Mr. Gordhandas Ladhabhai addressed the court in Gujarati for the benefit of the assessors. The Public Prosecutor then replied on behalf of the prosecution and in doing so he repeated the facts of the case and contended that there was no doubt that the pages from the Gondal book had been stolen. It was equally clear that certain pages from the Dhank book had been removed and others substituted, and these pages had been skilfully inserted to avoid detection. He spoke at length as regards the condition of the book. With regard to the evidence of Vrajlal, the police fouzdar, the Public Prosecutor said that it must be implicitly believed. He did not put up at the lodging-house in the lines, because he thought the Dhank book might be tampered with. He further contended that the alteration of numbers on the pages were made fraudulently, and they were not due to any mistakes, and on this point he spoke at length. Khimchand was examined in the lower court, but the defence then declined to cross-examine him. There was no reason to believe that any person other than the accused could have had any opportunity of making the alterations. The petitions sent by the *kunbis* considerably strengthened the case for the prosecution. The Public Prosecutor admitted that there was no direct evidence except that of Ravji.

With regard to the merchants' accounts he said they had been changed in consequence of the petitions sent by the *kunbis*. He then referred to the sections under which the accused was charged and argued that they applied to the facts of the case.

The Judge, Mr. Bhagwanlal Gopalrai next summed up the case. After his summing up which lasted about half-an-hour, the assessors retired to consider their verdict, Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the court to rule whether the "entries" in the merchants' books which the prosecution said had been altered by their own witnesses, namely the merchants, were evidence against the accused. The judge said they were.

Mr. Taleyarkhan next drew the attention of the judge to the fact that the terms "wrongful gain" and "wrongful loss" were not explained to the assessors. The court said they were.

The assessors unanimously found the accused not guilty of the charges preferred against him. The Judge said he would take time to consider his decision. Mr. Taleyarkhan asked the Judge to direct the merchants' books to be kept in the Sessions Court as they would be required in the Huzur Court at the time of the hearing of the appeal in case the accused was convicted. The Judge consented to do so. Judgment has now been given (nearly a fortnight after the assessors' verdict of not guilty) and the accused was convicted and sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 under Sections 411, 420, 477A, 193, and 218 of the I. P. Code. The accused will now appeal to the Huzur Court.

THE LIQUOR LICENSE FEES.

THE committee appointed by the Corporation on the 23rd January, 1899, to draw up a representation to Government on the whole question of Liquor License Fees, &c., in all its bearings, have prepared a draft report for the approval of the Corporation at one of its meetings this month. After going through a review of the correspondence on the subject, the president of the Corporation, in his proposed letter to Government, says:—

From the above account, it will be seen by H. E. the Governor in Council that the Corporation has, in the score of years which have elapsed since Act V of 1878 became law, lost no opportunity of seeking redress for what they genuinely believe to be a serious injustice perpetrated by Section 63 of that enactment. In their Resolution No. 7472, dated the 19th December, 1876, (Revenue Department) Government themselves admitted that the revenue from liquor license fees was an income to which this Municipality was equitably and legally entitled, and an assurance was conveyed that this income would not be taken away. This assurance the Government of the time did not fully observe, and the Municipality was deprived of the benefit of all expansion of the revenue that could, in the course of years, have been looked for—to which also it was equitably, and, before the law was altered, legally entitled. As a matter of fact this revenue has very considerably grown since 1878, and the Municipality has lost and continues to lose a large sum annually in the difference between the compensation fixed by Act V of 1878, and the actual sums realized from year to year. The Governor in Council in the course of all the correspondence that has taken place on the subject has, I am asked respectfully to point out, never favoured the Corporation with any explanations, reasons or arguments in justification of the deprivation. So far as the Corporation can judge, Government appear never to have given any serious consideration to the merits of their complaint. I am therefore desired to once more press the matter most earnestly on the attention of his Excellency in Council and invite a reconsideration of the representations from time to time made and the arguments advanced in them, and to request that Government may be pleased to take account of, and recoup to the Municipality, the whole of the loss inflicted on it by the inadequate compensation fixed in 1878, and also take the necessary steps for securing to them the full revenues which may be realized in future.

THE LATE MR. SORABJI DAMAUNWALLA.

THE funeral of the late Mr. Sorabji Damaunwalla took place yesterday morning. A large number of friends came down from Poona, Surat, Udwada and Damaun to pay their last tribute to the deceased gentleman. The funeral was very largely attended by all classes of the Parsee community. Among those present were Sir Jamshedjee Jijibhoy, Bart.; Mr. Jamshedji Nusserwanji Tata; Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit; Mr. Navroji Maneckji Wadia, C. I. E.; Mr. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit; Mr. Rustomji N.B. Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Shapurji Jeewajee; Khan Bahadur Dorabji Padamji; Khan Buhadur D. D. Booty; Khan Bahadur Mancherji Kawasji Murzban, C. I.E.; Khan Bahadur Bomanji Byramjee Patell; Khan Bahadur Dhunjishaw Karaka; Khan Bahadur Kawasji Edulji Patel; Messrs. Jehangir Byramji Murzban; Fardunji Merwanji Murzban; Kaikhoshro N. Kabraji; Jehangir Bamonji Petit; Hormusji C. Coorlawalla; Pestonji M. Kanga; Dr. Cawasji Hormusji; Dr. Kaikhoshro Engineer; Dr. Meherjibhoy Rustomji Setna; Messrs. Bezonji N. Kapadia; Kaikobad B. Murzban; Naoroji M. Dumasia; and Framroz Rustomji Joshi. The chief mourners were Mr. Bomonji Dorabji Pudamji, a son-in-law of the deceased, and Mr. Kawasji Dorabji Bhurda. The attendence at the funeral was so large that it took nearly a quarter of-an-hour for all to have a last look at the deceased' face. The oothamna ceremony takes place this afternoon.

MILITARY NOTES.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL GREENFIELD, Assistant Adjutant-General, is posted to the Madras Command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ditmas, I. S. C., is permitted to reside out of India, on vacating the command of the 15th Bengal Lancers.

Major Williams. R. E., is posted to the Madras Command as C. R. E., Bangalore District.

Lieutenant Bannerman, 1st Bombay Lancers, has been appointed Provost-Marshal, Malakand Force.

It is notified that the 1st and 2nd Regiments Central India Horse, will be granted advances on account of *asamis* and grain under the same conditions as other regiments of Silladar Cavalry, and that for this purpose a sum of Rs. 3,2000 has been added to the amount sanctioned by Clause 82, India Army Circulars, 1894, namely Rs. 16,000 for *asamis*, and Rs. 16,000 for grain. The amounts now available for distribution to Silladar Cavalry Regiments will be as shown below: Punjab Command: For *assamis* (16 regiments), Rs. 3,79,080; for grain, Rs. 1,26,770. Bengal Command For *assamis* 10 regiments), Rs. 2,36,920; for grain, Rs. 79,230.

Captain J. S. MacMillan. R. A., has been appointed Staff Officer, R.A., for the Barakacha Camp and has taken over charge of the office at Allahabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stawell has assumed the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Meerut District, on transfer from Deesa.

Lieutenant Colonel Mortimer, on appointment as Assistant Adjutant General has been posted to the Deesa district.

WE (*Times*) understand that the provisions of the agreement signed in Berlin on Oct. 28, between the German Government and British South Africa Company contain important stipulations clearly pointing to the probability of the ocean terminus of the new railway being located not on German territory, but on Portuguese territory to the north of the German colony—*i.e.* in Great Fish Bay.

THE NATIONAL TRADE.

MR. C. T. RITCHIE, the President of the Board of Trade, was able to announce a very satisfactory improvement in the national trade, when addressing the Croydon Chamber of Commerce at their annual dinner. In the course of his remarks, and referring to a former speech, he observed that he had on a prior occasion congratulated the Chamber on the fact that we appeared to have reached the turning-point in our trade, and that whereas for some time there appeared to have been no expansion in our exports we were then seemingly entering on a period of expansion and prosperity. He was glad to say that in that former speech he had occupied the rare position of a successful prophet, for he was now able to tell the country that from that time forward there had been a remarkable and continuous increase in our trading prosperity. Already, in ten months of this year the increase in the value of our exports had been larger than any increase of the previous fifteen complete years. (Cheers.) It had been continuous throughout the year, had shown no sign of falling off, and had been seen in every group of our manufactures. (Cheers.) The principal items in which the increase had taken place had been in raw materials by £4,500,000, metals and metal manufactures £5,500,000, yarns and textiles £4,500,000, machinery £1,500,000, and miscellaneous £15,000,000. Comparing last year with this, while the total exports of British and Irish produce were, during 10 months of 1898, £192,592,000, they were, during the 10 months of 1899, £211,318,000 or an increase of £18,726,000, which was equal to 10 per cent. He might here touch on what he regarded as the most important element in the increase of our exports. We knew and appreciated the enormous help the Colonies had been to us in the crisis through which we were passing. We knew how much closer we had been drawn to our Colonies than ever before and it was therefore a matter of great interest to know that even trade with our Colonies had been very greatly increasing. Canada, in August last, inaugurated a new policy by giving preferential treatment to this country to the extent of 25 per cent. What had been the result? For the 12 months ended June 30, 1898, the exports from this country to Canada were £5,500,000; in the 12 months ended June 30, 1899, they were £6,140,000, being an increase of £625,000, or 11 per cent., as compared with 5½ per cent. from the United States to Canada. But that was not the best figure he could give. That was only a year in which the new tariff was partially applicable. In the three months ended September 30, 1899, there had been an increase in our exports to Canada not of 11 per cent., but of 16 per cent. (Cheers.) He hoped the example of Canada might be followed by our other Colonies, and that the result might be as satisfactory to us as he was sure it must be to them. (Renewed cheers.) If he took our imports for the 10 months of 1899, compared with 1898, he found that while they had increased as a whole 2·6 per cent., those from our own possessions had increased 6·9 per cent. He was sure all would welcome with gladness the fact that we were being supplied with what we wanted to a larger increasing amount by our own Colonies than we had by foreign countries. (Cheers.) Our largest increase had been from

THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

It had been no less than £2,700,000. A very satisfactory feature of those imports was that while we had imported during the last 10 months 2,500,000 cwt. of wheat, and also 2,500,000 cwt. of flour over and above what we did during the corresponding period of last year, we had paid for it £3,400,000 less than we did for the smaller quantity. Our prosperity was not properly gauged by either exports or imports alone. He therefore took the total volume of trade, and in the quinquennial period 1894-98 he found that the average annual amount of our imports and exports taken together was £726,000,000. Adding one-fifth for the two months yet to be counted of 1899, the figures came up to £798,700,000, or an increase in our trade of £72,300,000, or 10 per cent. He was glad to be able to say that this increase was about equally divided between imports and exports. It might be some consolation to those who regarded with suspicion the excess of our imports over our exports to know that there had been a decrease in the balance of £15,500,000, or 9 per cent. He thought, therefore, he was entitled to say that the increase in our prosperity was one of which we ought to be proud and grateful. We might take any figure we chose with regard to the condition of the country; all the figures told the same tale. The statistics of our railway traffic showed £3,269,000 increase. The figures regarding the employment of our people showed that whereas the unemployed in September, 1898, were 4·4 per cent. in September 1899, they were only 2·4 per cent. which were better figures than any since 1891. Let him ask them to look at the savings of the people. The amount standing to the credit of depositors on the 21st of October this year was, in Trustee Savings Bank £50,788,000 as compared with £49,282,000 in 1898, or an increase of £1,506,000. In the Post Office Savings Banks in 1899 the amount was £129,898,000, while in 1898 it was £1,22,280,000, or a difference of £7,618,000 and the total savings of the people had increased in these banks by £9,124,000. (Cheers.) What a record of success. There was an increase in trade in employment, in consumption of food, and in the savings of the people, and the only decrease that had taken place this year had been in the trade disputes and the numbered unemployed. (Cheers.) But Mr. Ritchie had

SOMETHING TO SAY OF THE FUTURE

as well as of the past and present. Let them not sit, he said, still and rest satisfied with the position that we occupied, thinking that no further efforts on our part were required. God helped those who helped themselves, and they must take care that in their pride and satisfaction they did not neglect measures which were necessary to secure and maintain our position, and to obtain any adequate share of the increase of the trade of the world to which this country was entitled. (Cheers.) All of them engaged in trade must do something for themselves, and they had also a right to ask that the Government should do something to promote the trade and interests of the country. (Hear, hear.) The Government were doing something. The Board of Trade had started an Intelligence Department, and though it would not be in complete working order for some time they hoped to be in a position to afford information both as regarded tariffs and duties abroad, statistics of trade in goods in which applicants were interested and general information as to the shipments, weights, measures, money, and the chief merchants in particular industries. They had decided to publish their "Journal," which had hitherto been issued monthly at 6d., every week at the price of a penny. They were about also to issue a publication giving an abstract of foreign labour statistics and information regarding foreign labour disputes. That information would be extremely useful with regard to commercial education, it was advancing by leaps and bounds, and he was sure it would prove of enormous benefit to the commercial community. He was glad to say that at last the Companies Bill had passed in the House of Lords, and he hoped to be able to introduce it next session in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.) Though, perhaps, it was not all that they desired, still it would deal effectively with many of the growing iniquities in connection with the existing companies law. (Cheers.)

THE Secretary for War has authorised a third battalion of the Scots Guards, whose creation was sanctioned two years ago, to be formed from Friday, Dec. 1. The nucleus of the new battalion is to be obtained in the four surplus companies of the regiment now attached to the 2nd batt. at Chelsea Barracks, and the full strength for the present will be about 450 officers and men. Until the establishment is increased, the battalion will be under a major in command, with two other majors, two captains, four lieutenants, four second lieutenants, one adjutant, and one quartermaster. By this decision the determination to increase the Guards from seven to nine battalions will be practically completed, the 3rd Coldstreamers having been perfected some time ago and the three regiments having now each three battalions. In anticipation of the augmentation of the regiment, Col. Inigo Jones, commanding the 2nd Scots Guards at Wellington Barracks, has taken over additional quarters in the barracks at St. John's Wood, occupied by the G. batty. Royal Horse Art., until its departure for South Africa. A portion of the 3rd Coldstream Guards is also to be moved into St. George's Barracks.

POLITICIANS AND THE WAR.

SIR CHARLES DILKE.

The flood of political oratory is still sweeping strongly over the land, although the sluices are for the moment being mainly held open by lesser men. The one subject on which attention is still being concentrated is, of course, the war, in which, from the somewhat meagre reports that the military censor allows to come through, there seems to be the sullen and ominous lull which presages a wilder burst of the storm when the gathering forces meet. That, however, is by the way. Of the speakers who have just been addressing themselves to the subject of the war none perhaps is more interesting—not because of his position but because of his knowledge and experience—than Sir Charles Dilke. Speaking at the annual dinner of the Reusis Club at Chelsea—the constituency for which he used to sit—Sir Charles said: "Nothing was in the public thought except South Africa. (Hear, hear.) There was one point which was immediately pressing, and as to which the Liberal Party ought to make up its mind and to express it long before Parliament met on February 13, as they were told. The necessity for stating their views, if they were even to be considered, arose from the fact that there could be little doubt but that our forces were about to enter the Free State, and that on the occupation of its capital some declaration as to the future would have to be made, in order, if possible, to put an end to the resistance of moderate Burghers to our arms. If Sir Redvers Buller on reaching Bloemfontein could hold out any prospect that the peace to be offered to the Orange Free State was one in which the constitutional Government of the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope could concur the more violent element among those in arms in the forces of the Transvaal would undoubtedly be abandoned by the organised Government of the Orange Free State. It might be admitted that there could not be the smallest anticipation that any action on the part of the Liberal Party, or of the more moderate members of the Unionist Party, could prevent the continuance of war until Pretoria had been occupied by the forces of the Crown, its forts dismantled, and its big guns started on their journey towards England. But if the right words were spoken on the entry to Bloemfontein there would be no war of exasperation, because there would be no war in which the sympathies of the moderate Dutch would be forcibly enlisted against ourselves. The Government within the last ten days, by the mouth of several speakers, had given some indication of the kind of settlement which was in their mind. Lord Salisbury had declared that what we had in view was equal rights to all men of all races. In some reports the word 'white' was, he was told, inserted. It was not in the report to which he had turned. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, however, distinctly stated that the object was equal right for men of all bloods, and not only did the word white not appear but the word bloods seemed to beenhave expressly used to negative it. Speaking even later, Mr. Wyndham had talked of equality for all, not an Ireland of the past, but a Canada of the future—(cheers)—and he looked forward to the day when a Prime Minister of Dutch extraction would be sending a Dutch Contingent to fight elsewhere for ourselves. (Cheers.) He would sacrifice a great deal for such an end. But he confessed that he did not believe that the Government meant what they said in that respect. The settlement to be arrived at must be one which would not force us to retain in the Transvaal the body of 25,000 men which, according to the military papers, had been mentioned by Mr. Rhodes as necessitated for the future by the war. Big guns and forts must be got rid of. But a settlement which was to pacify South Africa, as Canada had been pacified, must be a settlement in which the constitutional position of Cape Colony, as well as that of Natal, must play a leading part. From the point of view of British interests the war was an unwise one. (Hear, hear.) He wanted to know what military advice was given in the Cape by Sir William Butler, on whom the most scandalous attacks had been made. (Hear, hear.) He challenged the Government to produce his advice, for Sir William Butler was as competent as any general we possessed—(cheers)—but Sir William's mouth was closed. (Hear, hear.) He was convinced also that the charges made against the Intelligence Department were unjust."

MR. LABOUCHERE.

Mr. Labouchere is nothing if not characteristic—whether one agrees with him or not—and he was certainly so in the speech which he delivered on the same occasion as Sir Charles Dilke spoke. The number for Northampton holds extreme views with regard to the policy which the Government has pursued in South Africa, and—right or wrong—he has never scrupled to give them the plainest utterance. He said that "the most important matter that had occurred since he first addressed the members of that club, twenty years ago, had been the portentous birth and growth of Jingoism. Bad as his opinion of Jingoism had been, he certainly never dreamed it had reached such a point in this country that it would drag us into what he did not hesitate to describe as the most impolitic, the most wicked, and the most unwise war waged by this country since we waged war against the Americans and lost America in consequence. (Cheers.) He agreed with Sir Charles Dilke in honouring the soldiers who at the call of duty had gone to fight for their country, but he denied that the State as a State could reap any glory from a war waged by the greatest Empire in the world against 40,000 armed peasants fighting for the independence of their country. (Cheers.) Our record against those peasants had not been one of which we could be proud. That record culminated in the Jameson Raid, and he regarded the present war as nothing but a second raid. He saw at the bottom of it the very same lot as those who started the first raid, viz., the capitalists of Johannesburg and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The Colonial Office had done its best to provoke war. It had been said that the war was due to the fact that Englishmen were refused the vote in the Transvaal. Well, he might be called a Little Englander, but he had no belief in a man who was prepared to give up his British nationality for any vote in the world. (Cheers.) Was it not absurd for the Government to go to war to enable certain Britons in South Africa to obtain a vote for the Transvaal Volksraad—(cheers)—while there were hundreds of thousands of workmen in this country without a vote owing to our infamous registration laws? (Cheers.) Mr. Chamberlain had stated that the reason for the war was that there was a great and mysterious conspiracy going on in South Africa against British rule, but he did not give a tittle of evidence for the statement. It was simply an excuse to justify the war in which he had such a great hand. Again, we were told that the war was on behalf of the working men in the Transvaal, but what were the facts? There were no doubt many British workmen over there who received probably £30 a month, but the idea of those men was to return to England when they had made their little piles. They now complained that they were obliged to come back without making their piles. "It was perfectly ridiculous for the Jingo Press to try and persuade the working man that the war had been engaged in for the benefit of the working classes. Then, as to the cost of the war. Already it amounted to £16,000,000, and probably it would mount up to £30,000,000 before it was finished. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had explained that part of this was to be met by taxing the mines, but, he continued: "We must not throw all the cost on the wealthy, the working men will have to pay their share of it." Therefore they must be prepared to find that when the time came for paying, the working men throughout the country would be taxed in order to find the money for the war. Thirty millions was a very considerable sum. What would it not do to relieve the want and misery of London? The money might be much better expended in England than in the interests of the capitalists in the Transvaal. (Cheers.) A little while ago we met the European Powers at The Hague, and we agreed to the principle of arbitration. Mr. Kruger had offered arbitration again and again, but we had refused it on mere technicalities. He did not believe the war was so popular as some sought to make out. He had no doubt it was most popular on the Stock Exchange and among those who had shares in the different Rand Mines, for they were going to double their dividends, but so far as he had been able to gather it was by no means popular out of London among the working men, even if in London it were so. There was an honest sense of justice among working men, and there was an uneasy feeling that we had not been altogether just in our dealings with the Boers. People would ask what we were

fighting for, and the feeling against the war would grow until at last we should come to the conclusion that there must be arbitration or fair and reasonable terms of peace. War was the old game that was always played by the Conservatives and those who were afraid of democratic change. The Liberal leaders had been sitting on the fence, but he was glad to find that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman had now spoken in clear terms, and he hoped that on Friday he would proclaim sound Liberal doctrine at Birmingham—that dunghill of Joseph Chamberlain. (Cheers.) The objects of the war were the sordid interests of a certain number of capitalists and the glorification of the Radical renegade whose business in life was to abjure every principle that he stood by and to curry favour with his Tory masters. (Cheers.) If the country were attacked Radicals would fight for it as well as any other men; but they now had enemies at home to fight, and they meant to oust them from the position from which they insulted and defied them. (Cheers.)

MR. CHAPLIN.

In the silence of any greater Minister, the defence of the Government's South African Policy which the President of the Local Government Board undertook at Sleaford may meanwhile be taken as a set-off against the attack of the editor of "Truth." In replying to the Government's critics, Mr. Chaplin said:—"Discordant notes were, indeed, sometimes heard, and from quarters from which he would hardly have expected them. For instance, it was said the other day, in a speech by a prominent man, that this war was to be greatly deplored, because the inevitable effect of it would be to revive jealousies and hatred in South Africa which ought to have expired. They all knew that war was to be deplored. It was a terrible, a dread expedient, which ought never to be resorted to except as the last resource. But the statement to which he had referred appeared to have been founded on an entire misconception of all the circumstances of the case. Were there not jealousy and hatred between the different races in South Africa before the war? It was notorious that there was already the bitterest hatred among the Boers of the British people and the British Government, and worst of all, it was a hatred founded on a deep feeling of contempt for our courage and for our power, which they absolutely despised, a contempt which was engendered by the mistaken policy of Majuba Hill. (Hear, hear.) It was urged by the same speaker that any solution of the question would have been better than war, and that it was on the shoulders of the Government that the burden and the blame of the war must rest. Why, bless the man—(a laugh)—the statement was made by the present Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons—Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman—if the Government were to be blamed for leading the country into war because we had been deliberately attacked and our Colonies invaded by another country after long and careful preparation for that purpose, if that was Sir Henry's view, it was absolutely useless to argue with him at all. (Cheers.) If by 'any solution of the question being preferable to war' he meant another surrender to the Boers and a repetition of the policy of Majuba Hill, then he (Mr. Chaplin) could only say, and he was sure he spoke the view of the overwhelming majority of the people, that they differed altogether from the Leader of the Opposition. (Hear, hear.) Lord Kimberley, who for years, in successive Governments of the Liberal Party, had filled the highest offices, and who at the time of which he spoke was himself Secretary for the Colonies, and more responsible than any other man in the Government of that time, had told them what was the real reason of the policy of Majuba Hill. The country saw the difference in the course which had been taken by the British Government of that time and the British Government of to-day, and emphatically endorsed the present policy. (No, no, and loud cheers.) As to Lord Ripon's criticism of the delay in sending out the Army Corps, he (Mr. Chaplin) would observe that it was easy to be wise after the event. (Hear, hear.) Perhaps the Government were wrong in crediting President Kruger with a real desire for peace, and it was evident now that from the first President Kruger wanted war. It hardly lay with Lord Ripon to cast this reproach in the teeth of the Government seeing that for months and months all the leading members of his own party were preaching to them to believe in the pacific and gentle character of Mr. Kruger. (Laughter and cheers.) As to the settlement to be arrived at after the war was over, there was a very good old maxim: 'Catch your hare before you cook him'—(laughter and hear, hear)—and though he had not the slightest doubt that they would catch the hare in South Africa, yet he must, with great respect to Mr. Bryce and others who thought with him, decline to enter on any discussion of this kind at the present juncture. (Cheers.) A speech which Mr. Chaplin subsequently delivered, in opening a Conservative bazaar in the same town, contained some interesting references to the military situation. He said they had good reason to believe that the time was happily very near when they might expect the conditions of the war to be very considerably changed. (Cheers.) Up to now the British troops had been fighting under every possible disadvantage. They had been engaged in contests with immensely superior numbers, and against a Government which was able to pour its forces into the possessions of the Queen almost at a moment's notice, while the British troops, in order to resist them, had had to cross 7,000 miles of sea. He doubted whether in all the history of wars which had been waged, either by this or any other country, a similar feat had been performed to that which the Government had successfully performed during the last few weeks. (Hear, hear.) We should very soon have landed on the shores of South Africa a force of something between 70,000 and 80,000 British troops, all transported from this country, in our own ships, over a great sea journey. He questioned very greatly whether there was any other country in the world which could have performed a feat in any degree equal to that. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the forces were about to meet on something like more over terms, with a result which always attended the efforts of Great Britain when those efforts were made in the prosecution of a thoroughly just and righteous war. (Cheers.) That the hostilities might be concluded as quickly as possible was a hope shared by every person in the country." (Hear, hear.)

BOMBAY YARN REPORT.

MESSRS. FRAMJEE HORMUSJEE & Co.'s Circular, dated Hongkong, 24th November says:—The market has ruled extremely dull; and sales have been very meagre. Prices have suffered a decline of 1 dol. to 2 dols. Owing to the consuming markets being still in the same stagnant position as previously reported, free buying was not indulged in. At the same time owing to continued strong markets in India, importers have showed least anxiety to quit. On the contrary, owing to prices of yarn here ruling much below the replacing cost, they bought back about 3-4,000 bales from the Chinese. Arrivals in this fortnight have been rather heavy.

Sales during the fortnight consist of about 1,000 bales as particularised below:—

350 bales of No. 20 sold at $ 93·01 to $ 98·00				
25	"	" 16	"	91·00
75	"	" 12	"	75·00 " 78·00
550	"	" 10	"	75·00 " 86·00

leaving unsold stocks—under 7arrivals of 16,000 bales, and shipments of about 2,000 bales—at 68,000 bales. Exchange on India is Rs. 145 T. T. and 145½ post.

About 500 bales of Japanese Spinnings of some approved marks have found buyers at a decline of 1 dol. to 2 dols.

Advices from Shanghai have been far from encouraging owing to the stringency of the money market. The market has not experienced any activity before the closing of the riverine ports in winter when as is usual at the time of the year, large sales are effected. Sales have transpired to the limited extent of 2,400 bales at a decline of Tls. 2. Importers do not evince disposition to sell at rates lower than those current in Bombay.

350 bales of No. 20 sold at Tls. 69.50			
2,050	"	" 10	" 56.75 to 62.

leaving unsold stocks at 70,000 bales. Exchange as on the 20th November has been arrived at Rs. 199 1-2 wire and Rs. 200 on demand.

About 1,300 bales of Japanese Spinnings and 2,000 bales of local mills have changed hands at previous rates. Spinners under the advance in cotton have again assumed a much firmer attitude.

Japanese No. 20	at Tls.	73.50 to 74.50	
" 16	"	71.50	" 72.50
Local No 12	at Tls.	71.50 unpacked.	
" 14	"	73 to 74·50	"
" 16	"	75	" 75.50 "

The market in Japan rules dull and prices irregular

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

NEW MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

OUT of the 63 candidates, who had been examined for the Degree and the Licentiate of Medicine and Surgery, 14 were declared successful—3 in the First Class and 11 in the Second Class. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS (in order of merit).

Desai, V Ganesh — Kirloskar, G Krishna
Sethna, D Pestanji

SECOND CLASS.

Anklesaria, H Nowroji — Ezekiel, Abrahams
Bastia, A Amritlal — Fernandez, Nekaline
Bilpodiwalla, D Fakirji — Gune, T Raghunath
Borah, B Bihari — Mehta, M Motiram
Conway, Maude — Nerurkar, J Shankar
Smith, Emma

Miss Maude Conway, a successful candidate in the Second Class, has secured "the Queen-Empress' Silver Medal" for obtaining highest number of marks amongst the female candidates, "the Bai Hirabai Pestonji Hormusji Cama Gold medal" for proficiency in Surgery and Midwifery, and "the Scholarship for the Medical Women for India." The Balkrishna Sudamji Prize, of the value of Rs. 150, has been awarded to Vaman Ganesh Desai, a successful candidate in the first class, for obtaining the highest number of marks in Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.

PREVIOUS EXAMINATION.

The results of the Previous Examination were declared yesterday afternoon at the Bombay University Out of the 953 candidates, who had presented them selves for the examination—471 were declared to have stood the test successfully: 4 in the first class, 92 in the second class, and 375 in the pass class. The following are the names of the successful candidates:—

FIRST CLASS.

Bhide, M Vishnu — Kanitkar, R Anant
Dhavale, S Balaji — Mene, T Vasudev

SECOND CLASS.

Apte, D Vishnu — Kaji, M Kashidas
Asara, J Velji — Kapadia, J Hamanshaw
Bapat, S Vishnu — Kapadia, T Dorabji
Baretto, Frederick — Karandikar, R Lakshman
Bhagchandani, S Mangharam — Karandikar, G Janardan
Bhagvat, S Ramchandra — Keswani, T Hasanand
Bhandare, L Shivram — Kowramalani, S Mangharam
Bilimoria, R Bomanji — Kulkarni, S Shripad
Burrows, L Burton — Lalvani, B Gianchand
Cama, F Camaji — Lalvani, T Uttamchand
Cama, J Dadabhoy — Lam, D Dadabhoy
Chandiramani U Madandas — Lavate, G Appaji
Chitre, P Dinkar — Leao, E Augostas de
Choksi, M Hiralal — Luana, H Harji
Commissariatwalla, M S — Madan, D Meherjibhai
Cowper, Gladys — Mallalla, J Murjimal
Dafi, P Bejanji — Marathe, G Sadashiv
Dalal, G Hiralal — Mardhekar, V Bhivaram
Dalal, S Shamji — Mehta, D Manockji
Dange, G Gangadhar — Mehta, M Pratapral
Dastur, H Pestonji — Mehta, V Nandshankar
Datar, G Vinayak — Meisheri, V Annaji
Dave, N Pranjivan — Mirchandani, H Jeshanmal
Desai, F Sunderlal — Modgi, V Narayan
Desai, H Amulakhrai — Modi, H Vardhaman
Desai, V Shankarprasad — Moulvi, M H Ali Baksh
Dhruva, G Trikamji — Nalla, S Sitaram
Divanji, R Motilal — Pakvasa, M Manchharam
Divatia, V Bhimrao — Pamnani, C Kishindas
Divekar, V Parashram — Panjit, V Venkatesh
Doctor, P Pirojsha — Pearson, E McMullen
Doshi, M Nathoobhai — Phervani, S Narsingdas
Fonseca, Alyito — Punegar, K Edalji
Gamadia, S Nowroji — Rasoia, J Aspandarji
Gamadia, R Nowroji — Raval, D Pranjivan
Gandak, M Chhaganlal — Savani, S Rahimula
Gidwani, K Metharam — Shah, B Vithaldas
Godbole, S Raghunath — Shah, K Amthalal
Gohale, D Ramchandra — Shivdasani, U Baharmal
Gokhale, G Hari — Sohoni, V Sadashiv
Gune, B Damodar — Thakar, P Lavji
Irani, G Kharshedji — Trivedi, H Manishankar
Jassawala, J Mervanji — Vachha, P Bejani
Javdekar, V Ganesh — Vadhaokar, N Bhaurao
Johisar, P Liladhar — Vaidya, V Govind
Joshi, S Pandharinath — Vhora, C Harjivandas

PASS.

Abdul T S Mohamedbhoy — Kalyansetti, M Mallikappa
Acharya, G Vallabhji — Kamdar, K Narshi
Adhia, L Hemraj — Kanga, K Bejonji
Advalkar, S Lakshman — Kantawala, C Hargevindas
Agarwala, M Gondalal — Kantharia, B Chhotalal
Agashe, M Kashinath — Kapadia, D Ratonji
Ajrekar, K Vishvanath — Kapadia, P Gokuldas
Akhund, A S A Razak — Karmarkar, N Bhondo
Akhund, H Shafimahomed — Karmarkar, V Vinayak
Anjarlekar, R Govind — Karnik, G Vaman
Anklesaria, V Harkisandas — Kataria, M Valamji
Apte, S Ganesh — Kelkar, K Sidheshvar
Ashavaid, R Edulji — Kembhavi, B Shrinivas
Athalye, M Gangadhar — Ketkar, L Gangadhar
Athni, B Annashastri — Khandvala, D Maganlal
Atre, L Nanaji — Khare, D Lakshman
Bachal, B Maratee — Khergamvala, J Sorabji
Bakshi, S Amritlal — Kinkar, M Vasudev
Baliwalla, R Ardeshir — Kolatkar, H Vishnu
Bansji, B Soratji — Kolatkar, N Venkatesh
Bannur, B Annaji — Kothandi, G Ramji
Baptista, Alexander — Kothare, K Pandurang
Bartake, B Savlaram — Kothare, R Shamrao
Barve, N Chimanrao — Kothari, R Jethalal
Barve, N Sakharam — Kulkarni, K Gurunath
Batlivala, C Gokaldas — Ku karni, S Narayan
Bhagat, T Menekilal — Kumana, K Edalji
Bhagat, V Hemraj — Kunbane, K Ganesh
Bhambhani, M Sukhramdas — Kurtkoti, B Krishnappa
Bhanap, B Shrinivas — Lad, A Bhagwant
Bhat, D Kripashankar — Lala, N Ardeshir
Bhat, J Dalpatram — Lalvani, H Thakurdas
Bhat, P Achratlal — Lavate, S Ganesh
Bhat, T Jayshankar — Lele, D Bhaskar
Bhat, V Damodar — Limaye, R Shivram
Bhatavadekar, G Vishnu — Limaye, V Narayan
Bhatawadekar, M B — Loda, D Hemandas
Bhavnani, K Asudamal — Madnani, T Bhickchand
Bhedwar, S Kalchoru — Mahajan, D Ballajee
Bhide, G Krishnaji — Mahajan, G Vishnu
Bhide, L Krishna — Mankad, R Trikumray
Bijlani, N Nawalral — Manohar, D Mahadev
Bilimoria, D Kavasji — Manohar, K Raghunath
Bilimoria, N R Pestonji — Mansukhani, C Dharmdas
Bohra, L Maganlal — Maralihalli, N Narsinha
Broker, M Ghhaganlal — Marathe, V Balwant
Buch, M Parmanandas — Marfatia, C Sankalchand
Bulchanani, L Tulsidas — Marigoly, N Sadashiv
Butti, B Motiram — Marker, H Furdoonji
Chebbi, K Annaji — Medh, D Motilal
Chhaya, C Ambaram — Mehta, A Mahipatrai
Chhaya, V Bhagvanlal — Mehta, B Mogbabhai
Chiplunkar, R Krishna — Mehta, C Poratl I
Chitnis, S Chintaman — Mehta, G Virpalbhai
Choksi, J Pranjivan, D Ag — Mehta, H Amrit lal
Choksi, N Narottamdas — Mehta, H Ghelabhai
Cholkar, V Shankar — Mehta, H Manaukaram
Commissariat, K Ratanshah — Mehta, J Dayaram
Coutinho, Constancio — Mehta, J Krishnalal
Dabholkar, G Ganesh — Mehta, K Shivprasad
Dadachanji, A Mehervanji — Mehta, K Bechardal
Daftari, R Ishaidas — Mehta, M Jootha
Dalal, B Ardeshir — Mehta, M Bhukhandas
Dalal, M Hathising — Mehta, M Muishankar
Dalal, N Thakordas — Mehta, M Virchand
Dalal, N Balgovandas — Mehta, M Umiashanker
Dalal, R Somnarayan — Mehta, M Palionji F
Damania, R Keshav — Mehta, P Byramji
Damkevala, F Jivaji — Mehta, R Balvantram
Dange, V Govind — Mehta, R Vavabhai
Daruvala, D Gustadji — Mehta, R Karpurram
Dastur, F Hormasji — Mehta, S B
Dastur, K Sheriar — Mehta, S Shambhuprasad
Dave, G Jekrishna — Mehta, U Naranji
Desai, A Chandrashankar — Menti, M Merwanji
Desai, G Prabhulal — Merchant, A Abdulhusain
Desai, G Amritlal — Merchant, D G Hoosain
Desai, G Ravishanker — Mirchandani, T Maniram
Desai, H Manekial — Mogre, R Bhagvant
Desai, J Mancherji — Moorjani, B Ratansing
Desai, K Bhimbhai — Moos, Ruttanbai Bomanji
Desai, K Bhikaji — Motiwala, B Cooverji
Desai, L Motabhai — Mujumdar, N Krishna
Desai, M Paragji — Mujumdar, V Appaji
Desai, M Vasanji — Munshi, A Habibullah
Desai, M Itcharam — Munshi, L Venkatesh
Desai, M Kurnaram — Munsif, R Gheldbhai
Desai, M Ganpatrao — Mu undar, M Narvottam
Desai, M Manilal — Nadgauda, M Nilkanth
Desai, O Sundarji — Namjoshi, M Shivram
Desai, Y V Krishnarao — Nanavati, J Tarachand
Deshpande, B Govind — Navalkar, S Narayan
Dhera, G Gopilal — Nissim, Sarah
Dhruva, K Natvarlal — Oondavia, H Jutha
Dhurandhar, A Vinayak — Oza, B Lallubhai
Doshit, S Bhawan — Oza, D Parmanandas
Dubash, K Jamsheji — Oza, G Govardhan
Dumasia, D Cooverji — Pahalajani, B Gurudinamal
Dvivedi, M Shamaldas — Palekar, N Raghunath
Eraeh, J Sorabji — Pande, C Surojbhan
Fernandes, J Philip — Pandit, G Balkrishna
Gadre, D Gangadhar — Pandya, C Keshavlal
Gadre, G Madhav — Pandya, H Mangeshankar
Gajria, K Parumal — Pandya, J Bhagvantram
Gandhi, N Pranjivandas — Pandya, T Ranchhodlal
Garud, S Dhondeo — Panemangalore, K N
Gayatonde, V Gopal — Pasthaki, J B Cursetji
Gehani, T Hiumal — Pasthaki, S Framroz
Ghungarde, G Ramchandra — Parekh, C Ichharam
Gidwani, M Metharam — Parekh, C Mohanlal
Godbole, D Purushottam — Parekh, H Tribhovandas
Godbole, M Ramchandra — Parekh, M Motilal
Godbole, S Shankar — Parekh, M Lallubhai
Godbole, S Kashinath — Parekh, N Savalilal
Gokhale, A Vasudev — Parikh, C Chunilal
Gokhale, S Vinayak — Parikh, K Bapulal
Gole, S Hari — Parikh, M Sankalchand
Golivadekar, N Vithal — Parikh, S Bapulal
Gonsalves, Faust P — Parikh, T Jasrajbhai
Gujarati, D Chunilal — Patel, A Mathurbhai
Gupte, T Martand — Patel, B Bavaji
Gupte, V Gangadhar — Patel, I Purushottamdas
Hajirnis, M Ganesh — Patel, M Jetha
Haldipur, A Venkatrao — Patel, P Shankarbhai
Hathi, G Kalyanrai — Patel, S Chhotalal
Hathiramani, J Tolaram — Patel, V Meherjibhoy
Hindia, C Durgaram — Pathak, D Revashankar
Hindia, S Ichharam — Pathak, D Itchharam
Hingorani, D Nanikram — Pathan, F Lalkhan
Hurst, William — Pathelia, B Virbhadra
Inamdar, N Dattatraya — Patvardhan, D Vinayak
Irani, B Sorabshaw — Patvardhar, M Govind
Irani, M Hormazd — Patvardhan, M Hari
Jariwala, J Mulchand — Patvardhan, N Govind
Jassavala, K Ratonji — Pednekar, V Ghanashyam
Jayakar, G Shamrao — Phadke, M Keshav
Jayakar, V Madhavrao — Phadnis, T Vasudev
Jetly, B Jadavrai — Phatak, M Ganesh
Jetly, C Pranlal — Pleader, B Jehangir
Jhala, G Jagjivan — Popat, P Hirachand
Jogiekar, N Keshav — Pradhan, A Lakshman
Joshi, B Chhaganlal — Pradhan, B Ramchandra
Joshi, H Dattatraya — Pradhan, V Babaji
Joshi, M Vaman — Puranik, B Gopal
Joshi, N Ganesh — Quanbrough, Isabel
Joshi, R Bapuji — Rajopadhye, G Ramchandra
Joshi, S Vaman — Ranade, A Rango
Kachha, K Vashram — Ranade, N Lakshman
Kadhbila, M Lalji — Rane, M Balaji
Kadegavkar, G Vaman — Reshamvala, N Motilal
Kaka, D Limjibhoy — Sabnis, M Narayan
Kale, V Govind — Shasrabudhe, R Appaji
Kale, T Gurunath — Shasrabudhe, S Ganesh
Sane, N Sitaram — Sony, N Lakmichand
Sane, V Ramchandra — Subhedar, A Vinayak
Savalgi, K Kalyanrao — Sunavala, A Pranji
Savanur, H Venkatrao — Talpade, K Shamrao
Screwvala, K Jehangirji — Tamboli, C Kawasji
Seerval, F Pestonji — Tamhane, R Annaji
Setalvad, N Harilal — Tarachand, P Jamshedji
Sethna, F Hormasji — Thakar, T Shobharam
Sethna, M Ardeshir — Thakar, U Narayan
Shah, A Chunilal — Thatte, D Balvant
Shah, B Lakshmichand — Thosar, P Narayan
Shah, C Gulabchand — Thosar, V Narayan
Shah, D Sakarlal — Tipnis, L Govind
Shah, G Chhotalal — Toriani, H Jaffer
Shah, G Pranjivandas — Tripp, Phoebe
Shah, H Chunilal — Trivedi, B Natvarji
Shah, H Hargovind — Trivedi, C Shankarji
Shah, M Gitchharlal — Tulpule, G Vishnu
Shah, N Kishanlal — Unvala, B Manekji
Shahani, B Chainrai — Vadekar, G Lakshman
Shahani, N Utamsing — Vader, V Hari
Sharma, M Bhagvandin — Vadher, M Jagjivan
Shetkar, G Ramchandra — Vaishnav, H Narbheshankar
Shete, V Gopal — Vaishnav, J Kalidas
Sheth, A Harjivan — Varadkar, B Gopal
Sheth, L Bhikabhai — Vasavada, S Ambaidas
Shevade, S Vinayak — Vaze, B Balvant
Shinde, K Sabajirao — Vaze, G Mahadev
Shirpatti, G Gopalrao — Ved, L Vallabhdas
Shukla, C Bhaishankar — Vijayakar, V Yeshvantrao
Shukla, N Liladhar — Wadekar, S Balkrishna
Sidnal, V Bhimrao — Wadia, P B Pestonji
Sikute, R Parashuram — Watchmaker M Cowasji
Sohoni, H Ramchandra — Yadav, K Nanaji
Sonalkar, R Sitaram

The Hughlings Prize, the Venayekrao Jagannath Sunkersett Sanskrit Prize and the Bai Dayakore Morarbhai Vizbhookhandas Sanskrit Scholarship have been awarded to Mahadev Vishnu Bhide, a successful candidate in the first class.

The Bai Aimai Kharsetji Ruttonji Cama Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 200 per annum, has been given to Tamooras Dorabji Kapadia for obtaining the highest number of marks in Avesta and Pehlavi, amongst the Parsee candidates.

BOMBAY 2ND EXTRA MEETING.

1ST ENTRIES CLOSE ON MONDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1899, AT 7 P.M.

The Trials—Distance 1-2 mile.

Mr R G Baldock's b aus h Teepookana, by Mozart, Lady Fisher (5 years)
Mr G Hunter's ch aus g Kattiedrum, by Drumstack dam, unknown (aged)
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's ch aus g Terapore, by Far Niente Neekat (3 years)
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's br aus g Morpeth by Roodee Ramorse (5 years)

The Bedouin Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Nobleman, 13-3 (6 years)
Mr A R Ameer's ch a h Defender, 13 3 1-4 (aged)
Messrs G K and D D's ch ch m Karnataky (4 years)
Mr H Visbram's b a h Munwar (6 years)
Mr Flower's b a h Muswood (6 years)
Mr Ahmed Busheri's b a h Patna (6 years)
Mr Finch's ch a h Brandy
Mr Farmer's b a h Regal (by wire)
Mr C P Khattao's b ch g Turban (aged)

The Christmas Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandjee Nanjee's b a h Nobleman, 13 3
Mr Ali bin Ameer's g a h Bonaparte, 13 2 3-4
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Chauvhan, 13 2
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar, 13 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Brilliant, 13 3
Mr P F Fischer's ch a h Governor, 13 2 3-4

The New Stakes—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A W Kashram's g a h Pilot, 14 0 (4 years)
Mr Milward's g a h Thunder, 13 2 1-2
Mr Formby and Captain Wyndham's b a h Rory, 13-3 1-2 (6 years)
Mr Thomas' b a h Kelwa, 13 2 1-2
Mr Farmer's b a h Behram (by wire)

The Lilliput Stakes—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Hamood Aboo Shuba's b a h Mutlag 13 1
Messrs G K and D D's g a h Chauvhan 13-2
Messrs G K and D D's ch a h Muktar 13-2
Mr B's g a h Twilight, 13 2
Mr S A W's b a h Advance, 13 2
Mr Farmer's g a h Starlight, (by wire)
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's g a h Asaiza, 13 2

The Little Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Messrs G K and D D's ch aus g Freddie, 13 2 3-4
Major Gough's ch aus m The Fawn, 13 2 1-2

The Amateur Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Kendall's b aus m Alma
Mr J Hormusjee's br aus g Dakin (5 years)
Messrs Tulloch and Allan's b or br aus g Gundy by Lennor Sorrow (5 years)
Mr Frankland's b aus m Poissard by Euroka Fisher Girl (5 years)

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W, I. T. C.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 12.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

Testamentary Suit.

17-99—Khunderao and S—Bapoojee Morarjee and others vs Angoobai—Shamrao P.

Long Causes.

158-99—Crawford B and Co—Shapurjee Burjorjee and others vs Haji Ebrahim Haji Vydina—Ardeshir H and D.

Testamentary Suits.

6-98—Bhaishanker and K—Kesserbai Alias Sacurbai vs Dewjee Morarjee—Thakurdas D C and H.
18-99—Wadia and G—Ebrahim Laljee and others vs Mahomed Ebrahim—In person.
11-99—Pestonjee R and K—Hemraj Ramji vs Bai Dewka vahu—Thakurdas D and C.
1-99—Mansukhlal B and J—Mowji Dharamsey vs Nemchand Narronji and others—Bicknell M and M, and R F Mehta.
24-99—Little and Co—Raliatbai and others vs Valji Ratansi—In person.
25-99—B V N Kirtikar—Dharmajee Sunrayjee Nakwa vs Bhoodoobai widow—Ardeshir H and D.
26-99—K J Mantri—Bhawanishanker Wasudew Pathak v Martand Purshotum Joshi—In person.
27-99—Muljee and R—Thakor Banjee Bhimjee and others vs Govindjee Bhowanjee—Tyabjee and Co.
29-99—Edgelow G and W—Jamnabai widow and others vs Bai Ujani widow.—In person.
30-99—Chitnis M and M—Karsondas Ghellabhai vs Dulubram Sambumal Desai—Simpeham B and N.
31-99—Nanu and H—Muljee Vussonjee vs Mootee Wagjee—Wadia and G.

Long Causes.

472-98—Little and Co—Anandrao Vinayek vs Luxmon Govind—King and Cama.
640-99—Muljee and E—Luxmibai vs Vussonjee Madhowjee and others—Little and Co.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice CROWE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

592-99—Shamrao Pandurang—Govind Baba Garrar vs Jadavrao and others—Ardeshir H and D, part heard.
640-98—In person—Vira Okha and others vs Khoja Mohomed Medi Tharia Topan—Part heard.
233-99—Dikshit and D—Esufally Faizullabhai and others vs Nurbheshanker Saraj—Shanker and others.
568-99—K B Mehta—Narsoonna Sayanna vs Maneckchandjee Jaichandjee—Wadia and G.
571-99—Tyebjee D and Co—Parakh Kalidas Tribhowandas and others vs Doongersey Thakersey and others.
614-99—Madhowjee Virjee—Jamnadas Tribhowandas and others vs Y M Mohomed Gipay Bavtes and others.
624-99—Janardhan and A—Bhaskor Nillaji vs Sundan Bhanji.
625-99—In person—Jetha Bhima and others vs Khoobha Deepa—In person.
646-99—Craigie L and O—Shapurjee Burjorjee vs Durgaparsad Hurdayas and others.
648-99—Hiralal M and M—Hiralal Dharamdas Saranja and others vs Vaitibai.
668-99—Edgelow G and W—The Globe Manufacturing Co, Ld vs Dayaram Harjiwan.
671-99—Matubai and J, and M Hiralal Pitamberdas and another vs Vithaldas Ramdas and another.
673-99—Wadia and G—Cursondas Nathoo vs Pragji Dewji.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

50-99—In person—Dhanabai alias Sita and another vs Chagan Kanaya and others.
53-99—In person—Tolaram Naroba and others vs Kanyalal Baldeo and others.
44-99—In person—Gunny Hassum vs Motichand Hirachand.
62-99—Nanu and H—Soonabai vs Dossabhoy Lowjeebhoy Setna—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

616-95—Manshukhlal D and J—Purshotum Mangaldas Nathoobhai vs Vithaldas Ramdas and others—Edgelow G and W. Part heard.
370-99—Bicknell M and M—Mahomed Hajee Abdulla and others vs Rabiabai and others—Payne G S and Co
347-98—Payne G S and Co—Hussonali Mulla Hakimjee and others vs Ebrahimjee Rahamanjee and others—Wadia and G
437-97—Craigie L and O Vullabdas Moorlidhur vs Chundoolal Itcharam—Motabhai and J
202-99—Manshukhlal D and J—Narotum Anundjee vs Sowliram More and another—K B Mehta.
163-97—Wadia and G—Motichand Tallakchand vs Maneck chand Kanurchand—Edgelow G and W.
183-99—Little and Co Gokaldas Madhowjee and others vs Jivraj Nursey—Matubai and J M.
20-99—Jehangir and S—Vincent Paul Lobo Augustus Dantas—Manshukhlal and J.

LIEUTENANT OENSSEN, Danish Royal Infantry, has successfully completed his expedition to the Pamirs and other parts of Central Asia having been absent from Denmark for more than two years. The Emperor and Empress of Russia and the Dowager Empress have shown much interest in the expedition, and Mr. Oenssen and his followers have to no small extent, owing to Russian protection, been received well by several Asiatic potentates through whose territories they have passed. The scientific observations and discoveries are considerable, and the expedition brings back with it comprehensive and valuable collections, comprising 2,200 botanical and zoological objects from the Pamirs, Turkestan, Bokhara, Khiva, and Persia.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET REPORT.

MESSRS. TATA AND SONS' Liverpool friends in their letter of 24th November report on the state of their cotton market as under:—"With regard to the market we have to report little change at first, but a somewhat steadier tone towards the end of the week, prices showing on balance an advance of 4 to 5 points. For sometime past the market has been in a state of perfect equilibrium, the bull arguments about balancing those brought forward by the bears; for this reason we have been rather undecided for some time, watching events, but the situation seems to become clearer and we invite our friends to examine the present position with us. A favourable feature is that though Manchester is quiet, some renewed inquiry from India and China is spoken of. Offers are however generally too low, and little business so far results. On the other hand the continental cotton trade shows no improvement. Belgian Spinners intend resorting to short time in order to clear their yarn stocks. The advices from Rheinish Prussia are not encouraging and labour troubles, high prices of the rain material and large stocks of yarns and cloth are all disturbing elements. The situation in America is not much changed, New York appears wavering and the south is rather a more willing seller. Much of the cotton held in the interior is coming out, and the crop movement is slowly increasing. This week the come-into-sight is estimated at 410,000 bales and a few weeks like this will bring crop-estimates of 10 millions to the front again. On the 22nd inst. we received a cable from a Galveston friend: "Stock in interior towns increasing; decreased demand for spot cotton." The present price, moderate enough with a crop of 9 1-2 millions and under, will with a large supply appear dear. On the other hand, yesterday, we received cables saying that the interior receipts are light and that a smaller movement is expected after the 1st prox. It is well to remember that all the mild Bull talk at the beginning of this month could only put prices to 4 1-3 for J.-F. and this only for the moment. Now we ask ourselves: with larger receipts, a full movement, very mild open weather, which is still adding to the crops with estimates creeping up from 9 and 9 1-2 to 12 millions, can the present level of prices be sustained? "In former seasons advances of one penny within a month were caused by estimates being reduced with a bound by 1 1-2 and 2 millions, but nothing of the sort has taken place this year. At the beginning of the season the estimates were about 11 millions and have since been reduced step by step, the market rising about 1-2 in the meantime. The last part of the advance has already disappeared, since the cotton world abandoned the idea of a very short crop and we may say that the present price in the minds of many discounts a crop of about 9 1-2 to 9 3-4 millions. Any addition to this may force prices down again. The Americans apparently want to keep the cotton in their country, in order to force the European spinner to pay a high price. They may succeed and dole their crop out to us as they seem able to finance it, but can they store the vast quantities of cotton which have yet to come into sight? We doubt it. Have they the facilities as we have here in Liverpool for storing millions of bales for any great length of time? That they have not and even if they had they would do so with the approach of the new season. Would not farmers and holders all be eager to get rid of the old cotton in order to make room for, and to give all their attention to, the 1900-1901 crop? The Americans cannot spin more than 4 millions and the rest will have to be distributed to Europe in the end. "The stocks in Liverpool and on the Continent are not small; in fact with stocks at their mills, in Liverpool and a float for this port. Lancashire spinners have sufficient cotton to last them till the end of March. Continental spinners have also been buying more freely cotton due and for immediate sailing, during the recent scarce and European spinners can now afford to keep out of the market a little longer. Farmers and planters have been so prosperous this season that they can fertilize heavily and plant more than ever before. With a prolific yield on an area of 28 to 30 million acres the next crop may be enormous. These are considerations which make us doubt whether the present prices can be maintained, and whether it may not be good policy so begin selling. Of course, as we have already told you, we do not under the altered circumstances expect so see the very low prices which we thought likely when we believed in 11 millions or more. Still a decline seems to us more likely than an advance, and although we may have another chart spurt upwards we should not be surprised to see prices eventually fall back to the neigbourhood of 3 1-2d, some time during the next few months. We are not quite decided yet, and are watching events; we hope the above points will be considered worthy of your consideration. It may interest you to hear that a personal friend of ours just returned from the South estimates the crop at fully 10 millions and says that the cotton is there but that the South will not sell this side of Christmas unless at higher prices. This fully confirms what we have said above."

THE BIG PRIZE TURKEY.

"A MERRY CHRISTMAS, BOB," said Scrooge, with an earnestness that could not be mistaken, as he clapped him on the back. "A merrier Christmas, my good fellow, than I have given you for many a year. I'll raise your salary, and we will discuss your affairs this afternoon over a bowl of smoking bishop. Make up the fires and buy another coal scuttle, Bob Cratchit."

And as to the big prize turkey which the regenerated Scrooge sent to Camden Town, do we not all know what sort of bird it was? That turkey never could have stood upon its legs, Mr. Dickens says. They must have snapped short off like sticks of sealing wax. How they managed to cook and eat that phenomenon the author doesn't say, as it was twice the size of Tiny Tim. Yet they did it somehow and it was a mercy if the family (previously half starved) didn't all fall ill of the unwonted gorging of that wonderful Christmas day.

Even assuming (as we easily may) that the transmutation of an old skinflint like Scrooge into a high priest of charity was quite beyond the common run of modern miracles, and that dinners from such sources are as rare as they are welcome, it still remains true that human nature is apt to be at its best at Christmas, especially in England, where, of all countries in Christendom, most is made of that gentle and kindly holiday.

Yet, sad to tell, the very jollity and generosity of Christmas leads to regretable excesses. People eat and drink too much, and suffer accordingly. The roast and the boiled, the mince pies, the plum puddings, the tremendous flushings of wine, beer, and other beverages, these things overload the stomach and give the digestion more work than it can do, and punishment follows. For Nature has no favourites; she treats those who violate her laws on the 25th December exactly as though they had committed the offence on the first Monday in August.

And as to the chronic dyspeptics, of whom there are enough in this old island to cram all the parks in London, *they* catch it fearfully about Christmas-time. For, in spite of all warnings, they *will* go in for heavy meals and take the chances. Often the penalty is an acute attack which may threaten life, and nearly always weeks of pain and digestive disorders, whereof there are as many kinds as the body has organs and functions.

To them Christmas may be "merry" for an hour or two; then their merriment turns into misery, as October fogs and rains succeed a hot summer.

Now the

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

ADMIRAL MARK R. PECHELL has lost two sons in South Africa, both of whom belonged to the King's Royal Rifle Corps. One was killed at Glencoe and the other at Mafeking, and he has a third son engaged in the defence of that post. Much sympathy is naturally felt for the gallant admiral, who in old age has to mourn the loss of his two boys, whose military career is now prematurely ended.

The strategic move of part of Sir George White's force from Ladysmith to Glencoe Junction and Dundee at the end of September, while the heavy war-clouds were still gathering, a move which some critics have attacked with adverse comments, has apparently been amply justified by the results. The British general was thereby made aware of the presence of formidable guns with Joubert's army, which outmatched the 15prs. of his own batteries. He was also enabled to delay the Boer investment of Ladysmith by a week, and thus to secure, during the anxious hours of the fight of the 30th ult., the powerful aid of the 4.7in. naval quick-firing guns before his line of communications was cut. These are facts which bear directly on the situation, though arm chair students of war would seem to ignore their importance.

Admiral Sir William M. Dowell who had long experience in command of our fleets and squadrons, complains of the ungenerous opinions expressed of the procedure of Lieut.-General Sir George White in South Africa by a general officer, and asserts that were an admiral of one of our fleets to encounter a reverse he (Sir William) does not believe that a brother flag officer would inform the world that it was "one more proof of serious blundering." Such statements, he believes, are calculated to shake the soldiers' faith in their commander and at the same time encourage the enemy, who in these days of telegraphs learns a great deal of what is said against their opponents. While Sir William in his generous-mindedness refrains from any opinion of the case, he hopes that everyone will admit that Sir George White has proved himself a gallant and chivalrous gentleman.

Admiral Sir William M. Dowell, at a civic banquet at the old fighting town of Bideford, North Devon, his place of residence, at which entertainment an equally distinguished officer, General Sir General Graham, was present, spoke of the younger officers of the Service he represented as thoroughly level-headed men, and considered that our ships were well manned, and would maintain England's position as the greatest Imperial power. Allusion was also made to our naval brigade in South Africa. The gallant old admiral saw considerable service of the latter description. As Lieutenant of the Eagle he landed at Monte Video in 1837 under Captain G. B. Martin. He was Gunnery Lieutenant of the Albion, and promoted for his services with Lushington's brigade in the trenches before Sebastopol-1854—55. In China while in command of the Hornet, he served in the naval brigade at the capture of Canton, 1857—a very good record of a naval officer employed fighting on shore, especially in the two latter instances, when there was much hard work and a great deal of hammering.

A meeting of the committee formed to obtain subscriptions for a memorial to the late Lieut. General Sir W. Penn Symons was held at Saltash on Monday (Nov. 20) under the presidency of Lord Kingsale. It was decided to place a stained glass window in Botus Fleming Church and to erect a small local memorial at Saltash. The question of a county memorial is to be determined at a later date by the subscribers. One suggestion was that this larger memorial should be placed in Truro Cathedral. Lord Kingsale said that he had written to the Secretary for War asking whether the body of General Symons could be brought home, and Lord Lansdowne had replied promising to give the matter immediate attention. A letter from Lady Symons to Lady Kingsale was read, in which she said that it was the dearest wish of her heart that her husband's body should be brought home, and she had written to Lord Lansdowne to ask if she could go out, and he had begged her not to. Lady Symons added: "I can only say, God bless them all for thinking of it. A window in the church is what Penn would have valued more than anything. Will you say I give my most willing consent and my deepest gratitude?" The Earl of Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Lieutenant of Cornwall, wrote accepting the presidency of the committee, and a number of other leading gentlemen in the county expressed their willingness to become vice-presidents.

It will always be accounted to the Duke of Cambridge that, during his forty years' tenure of office as Commander-in-chief, he never ceased asking for the sinews of war, and that he never got them in sufficient quantity to enable him to put the Army upon a proper footing. What was lacking of course was a scare; a Navy scare we had a decade since, and the result is a strong Navy. We are benefiting just now by an apology for an Army scare, which it is to be hoped will have a similar effect. The country very probably would have given the Duke the sinews for which he asked had it not been that throughout his reign in Pall Mall, although possibly in no way his fault, the moneys voted for one Army purpose, by some unaccountable piece of legerdemain, invariably were applied to some other Army purpose—the Militia to wit. The Duke never loved the Militia, and metaphorically sat upon the old Constitutional Force whenever he saw a corner of it sticking out from under its Army cover. Even now in his old age, when freed from all responsibility, he cannot see anything in the Militia outside the United Kingdom.

In spite of all statements to the contrary we believe it to be very unlikely that more Militia battalions will be embodied than those belonging to regiments with both Line battalions abroad. Rumour has it that 60,000 Militia will be called out, but it is obvious that such arbitrary numbers have really no meaning. Under our present Army system there is an automatic arrangement for calling up Militia battalions as required under certain conditions, and this arrangement, which is now being followed, will be continued in the ordinary way. There are, we believe, no Militia units in the Second Army Corps, but if that corps is mobilised completely, the additional Regulars will probably be drawn from Mediterranean garrisons, thus possibly giving a chance to some Militia battalions to take their places. The most reliable information however indicates that at present no more Regulars beyond the Fifth Division now being mobilised will be required, so that the Militia will probably not be called upon to furnish more embodied units. The only thing probable is that a few artillery companies may be embodied, in which case that most important branch of the Militia Service will have a much desired opportunity of displaying its value and usefulness.

Admirably as our field artillery has been handled since the commencement of the present campaign, it is to be regretted that the batteries have not at hand an adequate supply of common shell, with which projectile only is it possible to effect any serious damage on the guns and carriages of the enemy. Notwithstanding that the Boer artillery has been repeatedly silenced on account of the casualities amongst its detachments, the enemy appears to have been always able to reopen fire, proving that his artillery *materiel* has suffered little from the well-aimed fire of our gunners. Great as the effect of shrapnel fire undoubtedly is amongst troops in the open or behind slight field intrenchments, its man-killing power is much restricted in a case where an active enemy takes cover amongst huge boulders on the hillsides, which are the favourite positions of the Boer riflemen. In such cases the hail of bullets, no matter how accurately the shell is timed to burst in front of the enemy, fail to produce the expected result. On the other hand some well-placed shots with common shell would appear better suited to give a good account of the enemy from the fact that the fragments of common shell fly anywhere and everywhere, whereas the flight of shrapnel bullets has only a forward direction. Until quite recently every battery carried a considerable number of common shell in its limbers and waggons, but owing to the dictates of certain theoretical wiseacres the allotment of these projectiles has been practically discontinued, although a certain quantity are supposed to be with the ammunition park with a field force. The question then arises were these shell available lately, and, if not, who was responsible for the neglect? We are certain that the battery officers may be completely exonerated in the matter, as the proportion of the various kinds of projectiles to be taken in the field is decided by those who, with few exceptions, have long since ceased to perform military duties as artillerymen, whilst those who have the handling and use of ammunition and equipment are rarely consulted. The slaughter of the Dervishes at Omdurman by the storm of shrapnel rained on them whilst advancing in thousands and completely in the open, was quite an abnormal event, besides which there were no hostile guns opposed to our gunners. But even in the Soudan Campaign, when it was thought that common shell might be required in the event of Omdurman having to be carried by assault, those projectiles had to be hastily manufactured in the Egyptian Arsenal for the 32nd Field Battery, as the home authorities had not made the arrangements for despatching a supply in time. As however events turned out common shell was not called into use.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allways all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s, 1-2d, per bottle

A TRIUMPH OF SCIENCE.

Reader, do you know what real cocoa is? To economical housewives, and wide-awake people generally, the *best* cocoa and that of Van Houten are synonymous terms. The cocoa manufactured by that well-known firm is a preparation from the very best cocoa-beans, and contains all the valuable nutritive and stimulating properties natural to cocoa. The cocoa-bean contains an alkaloid called "Theobromine," which is the principle of the

"*cup that cheers, but does not inebriate.*"

The great point of difference between the stimulating properties of alcohol, and that of theobromine is, that the use of the former causes a subsequent depression, which is proportional to the amount of stimulation it has previously brought about; the use of the latter (theobromine) is unattended by such unpleasant after effects. Of course, only a first-class cocoa, such as Van Houten's, will work in the aforesaid manner. *That* cocoa has been described as "A triumph of science!" It is quite pure, extremely soluble, and easy of assimilation and digestion by the weakest stomach. It costs but a trifle, being less than one farthing per cup; and it is the simplest drink to make ready, of the whole catalogue of possible beverages. It smells so good, and tastes so delicious, that when you try it you will certainly exclaim: "Ah! indeed, it *is* a triumph of science!"

HAVE YOU TRIED
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE?

GOLD MEDAL, HEALTH EXHIBITION, LONDON.

Benger's Food

FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS & THE AGED

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

From an Eminent Surgeon:
"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere. Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:
"For many years in India, a large number of enterprising firms in England and Europe have been flooding the market with so-called Foods for Infants and Children. It is remarkable to note how one after another these various brands of doubtful virtue have ceased to appear. Time and the public conscience have pronounced their verdict—and to-day we find BENGER almost alone. The admirable combination of the nutritive elements is so perfectly brought about as to render their digestion a matter of pleasant facility for the weakest man or the frailest infant. To-day the medical profession of India finds it cannot do otherwise than stand by a friend who has proved his only criterion to public support namely, REAL WORTH."

S. & H. HARRIS

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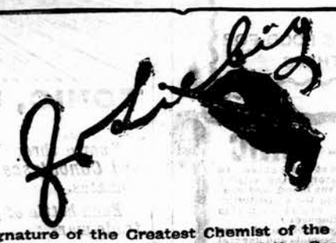

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